

110 12

1830

1839

Col. Sumner's Life of Brewster is noted
 in the number, & extracts made from
 it. See Table of contents at the end

Difference in Time.—A friend of ours having amused him-
 self with comparing the variations of time, as measured by
 the sun at several points in the United States, we copy his
 table for the benefit of such of our patrons as are contem-
 plating summer excursions, and do not choose to alter their
 patent levers from standard time—by which we mean, of
 course, Philadelphia time.—*Philad. North American.*

At 12 o'clock at noon, in Philadelphia, it is in

	hrs.	min.	sec.
New York,	12	4	39
New Haven,	12	8	53
Boston,	12	16	27
Eastport, Me.,	12	33	
Baltimore,	11	54	33
Charleston,	11	40	54
Cincinnati,	11	22	56
Louisville,	11	18	44
Mobile,	11	7	
St Louis,	11	2	20
Little Rock, Ark.,	10	51	56

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 Manuscript

Sketch-Book

No. 12

From January 1- 1839

To August 5th 1839.

"Largely where we must, be candid where we
can,
"but vindicate the ways of God to man."

Preparatory Remarks.

In the following Journal I shall
continue a registry of the weather from
day to day, interspersed with notices
of such events as are deemed important
and useful, adding such remarks and
reflections as offer for the moment.

A bare journal of the weather may be
deemed dry and uninteresting, and no
doubt

doubt would be so, did it not furnish
data for explaining the phenomena of
the atmosphere and the physical laws
of meteorology, as displayed to our view.

By a long series of observation of this kind,
probably we might be enabled to deduce
rules for predicting the changes of the wea-
ther with more certainty than the imagination
any influence of the ~~planetary~~ bodies, so long
relied upon by the unscientific, ^{would} and
now replaced by men of real knowledge.

The heat derived from the Sun is no doubt
^{one of} the great causes of changes in the weather.
But there are others operating at the
same time, perhaps not less powerful. I
allude to chemical processes going on
in the earth, upon a scale beyond our
comprehension; and which materially
affect our atmosphere. With such
causes, constantly in operation, it would
be impossible to explain the different tem-
peratures of the air on different days,
while the sun remained nearly in the
same position, as respects to the surface
of the earth. Were the rays of the sun the
only cause of atmospheric ^{heat &} changes, the ^{temperature} would
be less variable, and in some cases in form.
on consecutive days.

January - 1839.

1.

Tuesday 1 - Morning fair and very cold; - wind N.W. a white ^{fast} covers the trees and buildings, and the cold is increasing daily, and may be said to be pretty severe. Who would suppose it possible that human beings could reside in the Arctic regions at this season? They must be miserable indeed; ~~and~~ they suffer not only from the cold, but from want of clothing, fuel and even food.

The day clear and very bright sun, & no chopping from the snow. This morn, by a mean of two thermometers, the mercury $14\frac{1}{2}$ below zero.

Wednesday 2. Cloudy day - wind North & cold - a few flakes of snow.

This day our Legislature commenced its session

Thursday 3. Cloudy Day - wind north & small - a slight fall of snow - air moderate

Friday 4. Cloudy morn with a moderate fall of snow - wind North, gentle. Snow = 1 inch

Saturday 5. Cloudy Morn - since gentle North
After part of the day clear & pleasant -
The weather rather moderate

mean

January.

Sunday 6. Fair day - Trees covered with hoarfrost - wind hardly perceptible through the day.

Monday 7. Cloudy day - little fall of snow in the morning. Air nearly calm - East mountain topped with fog. Rain and hail began before noon, and the latter continued moderately through the day with a southerly wind.

Tuesday 8. Clear day - Wind at N.W. Last night considerable rain fell. A bright Sun at noon & night. much thawing of snow.

Animal magnetism (once more)

Dr Poyer the magnetizer, being at Greenfield and exhibiting his feats there & in other towns in the vicinity, produced some excitement among the people. In the Greenfield Gazette & Mercury of the 1st instant, we ^{have} an account of examinations of several sick persons by Mrs Gleason. Dr Poyer's share: one is as follows -

"Another individual in this town was again induced in pursuit of several highly respected as well as acute citizens. Dr Poyer magnetized Miss Gleason and left the room, leaving her to examine the invalid in his absence; and she correctly described the symptoms."

Mother

January.

3.

8 Meeting the sick person alluded to in the above account, she gave me the following statement of facts.

Dr. Payer, Miss Gleason and several gentlemen and Ladies, came to the house of Mr. Koit, where she resided at the time, took a room and Miss G. was put to sleep, magnificently.

The patient, a young Lady, who had been some time, then entered the room and

Examination of a Patient.

was seated ^{near} Miss G. who was sitting on a chair apparently in a sleep. Dr. Payer, in the opposite corner of the room, said to Miss G. "we have a patient for ~~examination~~ you to examine". The patient was then directed to place her hand upon Miss G's, which done, Miss G. took her by one wrist and felt ^{for} her pulse and said ~~there is nothing there~~ ^{you have no pulse} then felt the other wrist and found the pulse ^{was better} ~~stronger~~ ^{stronger}. She then felt of the patient's shoulders, breast ~~and~~ ^{and} made several remarks, turning her head occasionally, as any other person while awake. She then felt a hard the region of the liver, and declared it hard, saying it was green and yellow, and that she could scrape it off, with a knife.

She then inquired of the patient whether she would not choose that the males should retire before she proceeded? This the patient submitted to her, and then left the room. The region of the kidneys was then examined, and they pronounced

Enormal Magnification.

4. Jan 9

January

Annual Magnetism

week ~~as before~~. By this time Miss G. became sick of the stomach, and ~~requested~~ ^{requested} a wine ~~claret~~ ^{was} ~~to~~ ^{be} raised for fresh air. The manipulations continued for some time, during which Miss G. was full of conversation. The gentleman at length returned into the room, and Miss G. then gave a prescription for the patient, which she requested Dr. Poyen to write down.

In the examination Miss G. pointed out some of the difficulties the patient labored under, and others that were incorrect. At length Dr. Poyen gave Miss G. some magnetic water and a book for her sleep; on which she stared at the patient very attentively, but said nothing.

A few days after Dr. Poyen sent a written prescription to the patient; but some of the ingredients mentioned by Miss G. were not included, while others were inserted as according to the Dr's discretion.

The prescription was examined by Dr. Williams, who thought the medicines of little ~~value~~ ^{value}.

Remarks
on

The pathology of Miss G. seems to have been in no respect superior to that of every person who has been in the habit of attending on the sick, such as we find in many Nurses arrangements: and indeed in every observing person who has seen sick people in the various ^{stages} of disease.

Jan 27

January.

5

D

Unusual Magnetism

Magnetizers in this occult art, would surmise, that Miss G. was in a deep sleep, during all this operation! What proof have we of this? There was no appearance of the ^{kind}, excepting the closing of the eyes, and the declaration of the Lady. Would we to see a person with closed eyes in the attitude of sleep, and no voluntary motion appeared, but all was calm, we might believe she was in a sleep. But what stronger proof should we require that she was awake than to see her use her hands, move her head and teeth at the same time, like other people by their voluntary functions. In a deep sleep can a person do this? That Miss G. was asleep at the time she examined her patient, we have her declaration; but who believes her? It is said the discharge of a pistol near her will not rouse her. This, to me, is rather a proof that she is awake. When I am satisfied she does not hear the report of the pistol, I may suspect she is in a sleep, but not till then.

In all this operation with the patient nothing appears to me as ^{very} extraordinary, nor any thing that might not be performed by any two active and careful persons.

It is said by some who were present, that Miss Gleason, was not previously informed that she was to be brought in presence of a sick person. Be it so! - yet Dr. Poyne

Jan. 4
8th

January.

Remembrance
one

informed her, that he had a patient to examine, the moment the invalid came into the room; and it is very natural to suppose Miss G. saw her, by a small opening of her eye imperceptible to the spectators. In conclusion: which is the most probable, that Miss G. was awake or knew what she was about, or that she was in a profound sleep, and performed all that is said she did! In the last case an unaccountable phenomenon; in the other, one that was easy, natural and within the reach of art! Wise men will not hesitate in the solution.

9 Wednesday. Fair day - wind W. -
caves chop. Hozy at sun down.

10 Thursday. Fair Day - wind S.
last night a dash of snow - air moderate - but chopping.

Iron
Stove

This day erected a small cast iron stove in my sitting room, with a compound pipe, ascending and ^{then} descending into my cast iron fire place. It receives wood 14 inches in length through an opening 5 inches square. The saving of wood no doubt may be considerable; but whether

Jan 7 Hours, on the whole, are preferable to a fine
10 fine place is a question. They produce a different state of the air, and it may not be so salutary as in a room with an open fine place. One inconvenience attends them: the air at the bottom of the room is always of a low temperature, while that in the upper part is much higher. The feet are cool while the head is warm, which is contrary to the old adage, "Keep the head cool & the feet warm".

11 Friday. Fair day - Wind S. and warm. Nebula begin to be seen. yesterday George Fuller arrived here from Illinois, having served in my son's engineering corps upwards of a year, during which time he has been well. He returned by Indiana, Ohio, to Kelly Baltimore. Philadelphia New-York, New Haven & Hartford nearly all the way by land. No snow in Illinois when he left.

Illinois

12 Saturday Cloudy, foggy more and calm. At noon wind S. with, and at night fair. Day thawing. Evening with wind.

13 Sunday Fair day - Wind N.W. and the air moderate.

14 Monday - Cloudy rain - Fair at noon - wind N. - air moderate.

Dec 7
14

Governor Ritner's Message to the
General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Dec. 27. 1838

The preamble of this message details the
series of confusion which commenced and
continued to disgrace the seat of Govern-
ment some time, at Harrisburg, in the first
part of the Session.

In the afternoon of the first day of the

Mob
at
Harrisburg.

Session of the Senate, a mob of lawless
and daring persons were found to be
in attendance, who attempted to influ-
ence and dictate the course to be pur-
sued by that body. Certain members
were admitted to seats, in accordance

and with the known laws of the state,
but in opposition to the will of these
latter persons. As soon as this was done the
lines of the Senators and others were
threatened, and loud cries were heard
commanding the Senate to reconsider
its vote, and admit other claimants
to seats. To such height did this scandalous
outrage proceed, that the Senate
adjourned in confusion, and some
members of the Legislature, and others,
were compelled to escape from the
chamber, unprotected to the mob, to
save their lives.

The

14 The rioters under their leaders, some of
 whom were Federal Government offi-
 cials, then took possession of the Senate
 chamber, and decreed that by their in-
 surrectionary harangues, in the course of
 which, and afterwards at other places,
 it was announced that a revolution had
 commenced. — The next day once for
 some time afterwards, the Senate did not
 meet for want of a quorum, the members
 not deeming it safe to appear in their seats.
 On the same day also, when one of the
 speakers of the House of Representatives
 attempted to meet, the member who had
 been appointed to act as speaker, was pre-
 vented from taking the chair, and vi-
 olently ejected from the hall by the mob.
 Many other episodes are detailed by
 the Governor.

During the occurrence of these disgraceful
 events neither branch of the Legislature could
 hold a regular session, the Executive
 Chamber and State Department were
 closed, and confusion and alarm
 pervaded the seat of government.

A proclamation was issued calling on all
 the civil authorities to exert themselves for
 the restoration of law and order, and on
 the militia to keep themselves in instant
 readiness to march to the seat of government
 to suppress the violence. Part of the militia
 were marched to Norwalk, and a requisition
 made

10.

Jan 7

made on the commanding officer of the
14th M. S. Troops at Louisville to bring his ~~troop~~
force to the aid of the constituted au-
thorities. At the same time the President
of the U. S. was informed of the state of
affairs, and required to take such steps
under the 4th section of the 4th article of
the Constitution of the U. S. as might seem
proper.

Militia
Force
at Harris
burg

The arrival of the militia at the
seat of Government suspended the
insurrection; but no civil order was
from the U. S. Government.

The Governor gives some pertinent re-
marks upon the proceedings of the mob.
"If, says he, a repetition of the outrage be
countenanced, civil order, threats be over
the rule of legislation, then it requires
little political sagacity to predict the
speedy elation of ~~anarchy~~ an
liberty and the complete frustration
of all rights." It remains to be seen whether
the laws of the State can bring ~~the~~
the offenders to merited punishment.

The message is a long one, and contains
much knowledge of the affairs of the
State, as well as firmness in the Gov-
ernor. Speaking of the aid to the people
in the late insurrection, he says. "It
has been communicated to me from a
source entitled to unlimited credit, that
numerous Masonic lodges, embracing

Jan'y 14

New-Mary

Geo. Pitkin

many thousands of sworn members, have been recently established in the ~~Provinces~~ ^{States} with the express ~~purpose~~ object of attacking and revolutionizing the adjoining British Provinces. Those who know the perfect adaptation of our secret societies to such an object, and the reckless character of many of the persons immoderately engaged in the enterprise, can credit the statement. The fact, however, suggests one more and a most convincing reason for the enactment of severe and effectual laws against the establishment of extra-judicial societies. He adds. "I have frequently brought this subject to the attention of the Legislature. It is again presented with an ardent hope that the necessary legislation may take place, and that the stumbling block may at length be removed."

All important as is this recommendation of Governor Pitkin, there is no great probability that it will be adopted by a Legislature so warped by party principles as the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Masonry is an excellent machine for managing a free government, and carrying on dangerous plots; and such is the stupidity of many of our people, even among our leading men, that that society can continue its infernal operations, without suspicion. It may hide its head, murder, and commit perjury in courts of justice with impunity. This conduct of many of our people has lowered my estimation of their honesty, & of their discernment.

12

January
14Hunt.
and Lodge
es.

We have information from Cancellor, that it came out, on the trials of the Patriot Physicians, at Kingston, that a secret combination of patriot clubs, exists all along the American border from Michigan to Maine, known by the name of Hunt-ers Lodges, and that they have pass words &c. No matter, secret societies, are harmless! say, and benevolent too! When anti-masons ceased their efforts against masonry, I predicted it would revive in a modified form: we now see it is predicted.

Governor Pitman's gubernatorial term expires about this time, and he retires with the good wishes of good men. He is a sound anti-mason and was elected as one; but the clamor of the state and part of the anti-masons went against him at the last election, and carried an opponent.

15 Tuesday Ice in clay - Wind north - air cold.

Governor Everett's Address to the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan'y 10th 1839

Mass.
Legisla-
ture

This contains a plain detail of the affairs of the State, without the common reticement and the By the Acts relating to the Treasury it appears that our receipts are falling short & we may be obliged to resort to a direct tax. This I have ^{supposed} would be the case

13
15 Jan 4 of the State continued the process
growth of money as it has for a few years
past. It may, perhaps, turn the at-
tention of the people to our expenditures,
and I hope particularly to that part
which results from the ^{charges} necessary repre-
sentation in the House of Representatives.
The Governor states "that the final Report
of the astronomer appointed to make
astronomical observations and calcula-
tions necessary for the construction of the
map, was rendered towards the close of
the last session of the Legislature".

Excepting the fixing of the Lat. & Long.
of one point in the State (say the State
House) I can see no ~~some~~ advantage
that will accrue from the astron-
omical observations. The primitive points
in the triangulation will not be vari-
ed for the astronomical ones. All
the points in the triangulation can
be fixed from the geographical position
of the State House, or any other ^{fixed} point.

The relative bearings and distances of places
fixed by the astronomer, may be determined
by spherical trigonometry, but not with
the precision of those from the triangulation.

16 Wednesday - Fair day - wind North
air cold - Sun very bright.

Can survey for a State map.

14

Jan 17

Thursday. Fair day - windy
N. gentle. Sun clear & pleasant day
over roads are bare & little snow on the ground.

18 Friday Fair morn - partially cloudy
most of the day & a south breeze.

19 Saturday. Cloudy morn - breeze from
south. Afternoon wind turned to N.W.
and clouds broke away: air cold.

20 Sunday Fair morn. Wind N.
Day fair & cloudy & cold. Afternoon
wind turned to South, and air clear.

Orthopedic Institution. This is now
in successful operation in Boston, con-
ducted by John W. Brown M.D. at No 5

New

Insti

tute

Belmap. Street. The name is from the
Greek Orthos, right, and paio a child.

In plain English the institution is for
the cure of spinal distortions, club-
feet &c. But nothing short of a Greek
name will answer the taste of our
times. The principal Physicians in Boston
approve of the plan & offer their aid.

21 Monday - Morn cloudy - wind
Southly & moderate. Day cloudy & fair.

22 Tuesday Fair morn - Wind S.
Afternoon cloudy & snow fell.

Letter from Son Arthur to my dear

Jan'y 22 Letter from my son.
ten Isabella Jan'y 8. States that he had 15
been at Vermilion & at Stubbins & Clippans
Plantations, where a company had a
hunt, and killed several turkeys & Deer
and a wild cat; that all were well
and enjoyed themselves finely, & that Stubbins
& Clippans were more and more
pleased with the Country. This station
is said to be remarkable for game. Mr. Ellis
says says furnish ample supplies of meat for
the family, as we are informed. No mail
in Illinois at the date of the letter.

23 Wednesday. Cloudy morn; snow fell
yesterday & last night about an inch -
Snow in the forenoon; afternoon fair and
M. i. v. i. n. c. and very cold.

24 Thursday Fair & cold morn; Wind S.
Day fair, with scattering clouds and cold

25 Friday Fair Day - Wind South;
the sky hazy most of the day. At night
the clouds thicken, indicating rain.

Of the proceedings of our Legislature we
hear little. We have two Representatives, who
though they can furnish us with a plenty of
papers, neglect to send them to us.

26 Saturday. Rainy morn; wind South
or S.E. Day rainy, wind variable but
generally South; and River broke up;
at Sun set high S. wind, which continued
in the evening and did some damage to trees
& buildings

16

Jan 27

Sunday. Warm Cloudy - Wind S.W.

Last night a pretty high flood, and much of our meadows covered with water and ice. The high wind unroofed some hovels & some houses, and prostrated some old trees. The strongest point of the gale was from the S.W. from which point most or all of our hurricanes have proceeded; according to my recollection. The ground is now nearly free from snow. Day cloudy nearly throughout.

28 Monday. Warm Cloudy, cold & wind N.W. Fair & cloudy alternately through the day.

Destruction
Flood.

We learn that great damage has been sustained from the sudden rise of our rivers, in the loss of Bridges; two on Green river ^{in Dupont} have been swept off and one arch of that across the Connecticut on the Greenfield road has given way, and probably we shall hear of other damage in the neighboring towns. Of late years bridges have been multiplied, and in many instances thrown over rivers with less elevation than the rise of waters in former times required; and the consequence is thin structure in the case of high floods. I recollect the time when it was supposed that a bridge at Chippiside could not be made to withstand the floods.

Jan 29

Tuesday. Fair day - wind west - bright sun. We continue to hear of disasters from the flood; one or two bridges at Chivertston, Hampshire and one at Hartford Ct. are swept off; the upper dam at Millin River and part of that at Turners falls are carried off, and many small bridges in the neighboring towns. The loss of the canal dams will be severely felt by the public as well as the owners. Some of the masses of ice brought down on river and lodged in the machine at the South end of our shut, measured 2 feet 5 1/2 inches of pure green ice. Probably the ice of thickness, was liquefied by solution on its passage.

Map of thickness of ice

30 Wednesday Fair and broken clouds wind N.W. in morning; afternoon fair and pleasant.

Letter from my son

Received a letter from Son Arthur - Paris Jan 7 - 15 - 1839. Telling good health, except now and then a chill. All busy in making returns to the Legislature.

Parker's Journal see page

Rev. Samuel Parker the late Governor across the rocky mountains to the mouth of Oregon river, called on me and spent a short time. I purchased his Journal for 7/6 - 1840. pp. 371. with a map and 1 plate. He states that he generally enjoyed good health during his absence, and returned by sea round Cape Horn.

37

31 Thursday Fair day - wind S.W. fine and pleasant; some thin clouds and the air not very cold.

18
Feb 2,
1839.

Friday. Fair Morn; soon cloudy. Wind NW.
afternoon a snow whitened the grounds.

Celestial
Scenery.
by Dr.
Dick.

Purchased Dick's Celestial Scenery; or, con-
siders of the Planetary System Displayed &c. 1 Vol
pp. 390, with numerous wood cuts. Price 4/6
Printed at Brookfield N.H. 1838 by E. & L.
Merriman - is very interesting work, illus-
tration of the perfections of Deity, and a
plurality of worlds. This is the 5th
work of the Author, and he promises
another, as a continuation of the last,
in which is to be inserted, the means
by which astronomy may be promoted;
together with descriptions of the telescope,
the equatorial and other instruments,
and the manner of using them for ce-
lestial investigations.

The Celestial Scenery contains a kind
of astronomical information, familiarly ex-
plained, and the argument in favor of
a plurality of worlds is not to de-
monstration.

The other works of Dick (which are
in our Social Library) are philoso-
phical, and well worthy the attention of
men of science. So often have I seen
the omnipotence, wisdom, and benevolence
of Deity so strikingly displayed as in the
these volumes: they deserve a place in
every gentleman's library. If he is

Feb. 7 Sometimes visionary, he atones for the 19
error by his remarkable display of good
sense and ^{the} solidity of his matter.

2 Saturday & Horn Cloudy; afternoon fair,
and wind westerly.

3 Sunday. Fair morning wind South. Cloudy
mid day; at night clouds broken.

4 Monday. Cloudy morning - day partially
fair and wind west.

Variation
of the
needle.
on the
spot
at
the
boundary
of the
U. S.
The N. E. Boundary of the U. States. A survey was
made of this line last year by direction of the
Government of Maine according to the treaty
of 1783, a report of which has been published
in the papers. Capt. Percival was the surveyor
and several Commissioners attended him.
The survey commenced at the N. E. angle of Maine
as they fixed it; the variation of the needle
was 19° - 12' nearly. The variation at the monument
as ascertained in 1817 - 1818 was 14, and at the N. E. end
17° - 45' N. When I was on the line in 1805 at
Mans Hill, the variation was about 12° 50' W.
Should the line as described in the treaty
of 1783, be agreed on as the boundary between

New Brunswick and Maine, it should
be traced with a good transit instru-
ment, to avoid the errors of the magnetic
needle, and for this purpose it would
be necessary to cut an avenue through
the woods the whole length of the line,
except mountains & hills intervene in which
signals may be used.

20
Feb 5

Tuesday. Fair day - Wind South
and cold. our roads are now bare
and very smooth for travelling.

6 Wednesday. Fair day - Wind W.
part of the day thin clouds overspread
the sky. and squalls of snow occurred.

7 Thursday. Fair morning. Wind South
and cold; afternoon partially cloudy.

Letter
from G.
Boutelle
The 5th instant received a letter of the 1st
from M. G. B. Boutelle, with the American
Almanac for 1839 - a very acceptable present.
When it was handed to me, by Mr
Russell, the bookseller, I was engaged in de-
termining the suns declination from back
tables. The ephemeris in the Almanac
gave me the desideratum at once
Mr. Boutelle thinks it somewhat
incite to suspect Mr. Bowditch's ephemeris
has on the map of the Commonwealth
on account of ^{of the} the delay consequent
to the inaccuracy of the town surveys.
But I cannot believe the Commonwealth
will lose what has already been done
towards its completion. We had bet-
ter lose an ephemeris by a certain
mistake of some other items

8 Friday. Warm cloudy - wind SW.
Day clear & sunny. Little snow on
the ground & roads smooth.

- 21
- Feb 9 Saturday cloudy morn with a little fall of snow - wind N. Afternoon clear - snow fallen about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pleasant
- 10 Sunday. Fair morn - wind South most of the day cloudy.
- 11 Monday. Fair day, with scattering thin clouds; - wind N. moderate. I mailed a letter to Mr. Sam Arthur at Paris, Illinois, in answer to his of the 15th of January.
- 12 Tuesday. Morn fair - a sprinkling of snow late night; - a south breeze - and pleasant day.
- 13 Wednesday. Fair day, wind South and pleasant throughout.
- 14 Thursday. Fair and very pleasant day, like a spring, the air much calmer breeze from North. In a few days past the weather like spring.
- 15 Friday. Cloudy day - indication of rain South breeze. Some snow fell afternoon.
- 16 Saturday cloudy & foggy morn. Afternoon fair & warm - Wind a breeze from north - a spring like day - pleasant.

I am perusing Col. Stone's Life of Josiah Brewster. (Thayer & Co. N. Y.)

22

July
16Storrie's
Life of
Brant.

including the Border Wars of the American Revolution, and sketches of the Indian Campaigns of General Hume, St. Clair & Wayne, and other matters &c from 1783 to 1795. 2 Vols 8vo with plates & portraits.

The work contains, in fact, a history of the Revolutionary War, and is very full upon the Indian wars on the western & northern part of the State of New York. Col. Storr has had access to a great number of documents of the New-York officers, which has enabled him to give much that has hitherto ^{been} unknown in our history, and has produced a work highly interesting.

Brant.
His
character
true

The character of Brant has been displayed to ^{us} in history, in unfavorable colors; as a bloody and cruel man too justly to be hated by all humane people; but Col. Storr presents him in a different light - as having possessed many amiable traits and he acquits him of the barbarities said to have been committed by him at Wyoming, which he thinks have been very much exaggerated in our history.

The Expedition of Sullivan into the Indian Country in 1779, is more fully

July 14

fully detailed them in any of our
 Histories; and the Indian incursions on
 the frontiers of New-York are given with
 much minuteness. The account of Bur-
 goyne's Battle and Penn's heights, like most
 others I have seen, are imperfect. These
 battles seem not to be well understood
 even all the accounts published, except
 those of Genl Wilkinson, are very defective.
 In his 1st vol. in the appendix, Col Stone
 has inserted a "visit to Burgoyne's Battle
 grounds" by a gentleman he calls the
 venerable Samuel Woodruff Esq. of Wind-
 sor Connecticut, who, he says, was a par-
 ticipant in the battles. The visit is
 said to have been made on the 50th
 anniversary of the battle viz Octr 19th 1827.
 He gives the title of Judge to Mr Wood-
 ruff.

Judge
Woodruff's
visit
to the
battle
ground

The Judge says, he put up at Mr Barken-
 tanner's ^(at Saratoga) and after dinner viewed the ruins
 of the British fortifications, and had given
 him of Burgoyne. He put his head gear
 in several days at a house now stand-
 ing and in good repair, about a mile
 north of Fish Creek, on the west side
 of the road owned by Mr Brusher (Bu-
 chet). While B. held his quarters at the
 house &c [Burgoyne did not quarter
 at this house; but in his main camp
 more than a mile SW. on the high ground
 see Wilkinson's memoirs 1801] "at this
 time, the American troops were stationed
 on the east bank of the Hudson opposite

24
July
16

to the house in fair view of it" [Not here
some of Sullivan's militia were there with
evidence of Gates' retreating] "From
there I proceeded to and viewed the
spot where Gen. Burgoyne presented his
sword to Gen. Gates, also the ground on
which the arms of the royal army were
stacked in piles. This memorable place
is situated on the left, or north side of Fish
creek about 40 rods west of the entrance
into the Hudson". [Burgoyne surrendered
his sword to Gates on the south side of
the creek.]

Fort Har-
vey built
by Dieshau
says the
Judge

"Contiguous to this spot is the NW.
corner of old Fort Hardy, a military
work known as being occupied by
the French, under Gen. Dieshau, in the
year 1755". [The Judge is unwell in the
evening, certainly knows little of the History
of the country on the Hudson. Dieshau's
troops never came so far south as Fort Edward
His details of the battles are not very cor-
rect] Burgoyne he says crossed the Hudson
once intrenched his troops on the high
lands of Saratoga. On the 19th of Septem-
ber they left their intrenchments and
marched south by a slow and cautious
march toward the American camp at
Schuylerskill. Upon the approach of
the royal army the American forces ad-
vanced farth and met the British about 1/2
a mile north of the American lines. So
some a severe conflict ensued. Night
put an end to the battle. The royal army
withdrew in the night, leaving the
field and themselves with some of

granades under the. Astens made a
 stone and brought together some of them
 field artillery" &c [By an examination of
 Suby Wilkins account and Bunsy's plans
 of the citium, it will be seen that the judge
 is far from accurate. The British were
 not found on the left of the American, but on
 the judge, a mile north of the American line. Gen.
 Irwin did not commence; Bunsy and
 Ridgely, ^{Phillips} in the field. Irwin commanded
 the right of the line and before he was
 wounded retired into the rear of the left
 where Astens's granades were posted
 faithfully. Morgan & Dearborn who ^{lost} it
 took the British right. No part of the
 citium was caught on Freeman's ^{left} side
 but to the east and south east of it. See Bun-
 sany's plans, and Wilkins account.
 who was present. I have examined the
 ground with Bunsy's plans in my
 hand, and can point out the ^{whole of the} ground
 occupied by the British camp. Judge
 Woodruff's account is confused and
 very incomplete. He says also, that Smith
 house in the middle was Bunsy's ^{line}
 position for several days previous to the
 battle of the 4th Oct. which is incorrect.
 His position was on the height in the
 rear of the main British line ^{about a mile}
 perhaps) SW of Smith's house. Woodruff's
 account of the wound of Irwin is in-
 correct. He had dismounted his horse
 when he was wounded. The British
 had no works to cover them when
 the citium commenced; but were in
 an open field, excepting a part of
 Irwin's command, on the right of
 the line. The works which Arnold
 obtained after the British left.

July 16th first pasture, were on a rise of ground (27)
to the SW of Guernan's fields. The judge gives an
account of the attacks on Burgoyne's line. He
is his account of Amherst's account can-
rectly given. The judge may have seen him
soon after and expected in getting him into
a letter.

Remarks
on the
details

Judge Wochnuff must have been a lad
at the time, could possibly saw but a
part of the battle; he may recollect what
he saw; but I mean not with a soldier
who had been in an engagement who
could detail the whole that occurred.
My respect for Col. Storis's work makes
me regret that so inaccurate an account
should have been inserted in it. In
my manuscript account of Burgoyne's
campaign, I have given ~~details~~ ^{details} of
the two actions with plans, which I
have submitted to the recommendation
of Gen. Brooks, who was present and
commanded Johnson's Massachusetts
regiment in both actions, and dis-
tinguished himself throughout both
the days. And moreover I have exam-
ined the grounds with Burgoyne's plans
in my hands, in company of an intelligent
gentleman who saw part of the second
battle and visited the grounds the next
day.

17 Sunday Cloudy - foggy day &
warm, small breeze from North
the day warm

18 Monday Cloudy warm - Ground
whitened with snow last night. Sea at noon
from North. Ground became muddy.

Feb 4
18

Stone's

Brant.

Murder

of

Major

Hopkins

a party

by Lane

Vol 2 p 44

Account of the murder of Major Hopkins and others on fourteen mile Island, in Lake George, from Stone's Life of Brant. Vol 2 page 44. In one of my rambles out and about Lake George I have noted two barbarous affairs (see page 268 of my Sketch Book N^o 6). My account was obtained from gentlemen of Glens Falls and Caldwell, who supposed the murder was committed wholly by the Indians. The ^{substance of the} account in Stone, is as follows

In the spring of 1780 a party under Brant, captured a number of prisoners in the Schoharie County, one of whom was Capt. Alexander Hopkins. The prisoners were conducted to Niagara, thence by Capt. Tony Quenel to Montreuil, Quebec ^{the} Halifax. On the passage to Montreuil a savage Tony ~~and~~ named Berrney Lane related the account of his killing Maj. Hopkins and his party on Diamond Island (Lake George). The

Island was that called fourteen mile Island, a mistake of Lane. "A party of pleasure, (as he stated) had been visiting the island on a little sailing vessel, and having lingered longer upon that beautiful spot than they were conscious of, as night drew on, concluded to encamp for the night. It being already too late to return to the fort. From the shore where we lay hid, (said Lane) it was easy to watch their motions; and perceiving their dangerous situation, as soon as it was dark we set off for the island, where we found them asleep by the fire, and discharged ^{and} ~~annoying~~ ^{annoying} them. Several were killed,

18. Among whom was one woman, who
 had a sucking child, which was not hurt.
 This we put to the breast of its dead mo-
 ther, and she left it. But Major Hope-
 kins was only wounded, his thigh being
 broken; he started from his sleep to a
 rising posture, when I struck him, with
 the butt of my gun, on the side of his head,
 he fell over, but caught on one hand; I
 then knocked the other away, when he
 caught with the other hand; a third
 blow, and I laid him dead. There were
 all scalped, ^{except} the babe which was
 hanging and sobbing at the bosom of
 its lifeless mother. In the morning a
 party from the fort went and brought
 away the dead, together with one they
 found alive, although he was scalped.
Taken by Stone from Gen. Petchkin's narra-
tive. It does not appear from the

account that Coeur's party were Indians;
 but as the ^{Indians} ~~party~~ were often commanded
 by Tories, ~~and the Indians were~~, there is
 no doubt that they were Indians, according
 to the accounts given to me.

Many of these Tories from the frontiers of the
 State of New-York, were men of the most bar-
 barous dispositions ever delighted in scenes
 of blood; in fact they were more ferocious
 than the Indians. Many similar scenes
 are recorded in Stone's work. Whether
 Prescott used all his influence to miti-
 gate them is a question of some impor-
 tance to his character. Instances occurred
 in which he relieved the distressed in some
 measure; but ^{it} since he had not the
 power to prevent them in all cases, if he

Murders relating to the
 conspiracy

89 30
Feb 7 19

Tuesday Fine day - Wind South,
but turned to NW before noon. Sky hazy
towards night.

Spontaneous Ignition - of Clothes.

clothes
take
fine
sparks
nearly

On the 10th of January last I erected a stove
in my sitting room and closed the opening
of an iron fire place ^{with} a board screen. The
ashes in the fire place were shoved back
that they might not be in contact with
the screen. The stove pipe was about 7
feet, and passed through a hole in the
screen after three elbow turns, and thence
the smoke ascended the chimney.

Yesterday the screen took fire, and
taking it down, I found the mass of ash-
es nearly all on fire, giving out a
pretty strong heat. On opening them the
fire was found to be diffused through
every part, and the coats laid in
them completely ignited; and so the
mass continued for several hours. After
the extinction of the stove I had, in a
line in the fireplace the ashes
in the fire place from the stove, but
this was all changed in the morn-
ing when no fire was perceived among
them. But probably fire might have
escaped from the stove through the
pipe into the fire place, it is proba-
ble also that soot may have fallen
among the ashes. But if fire had escap-
ed through the pipe & communicated with
the ashes, how came it to ignite the
whole until the ashes had been moved

July

19

not only the coals, but the ashes were
of a shining red color - ^{nearly} all fine. I was aware
that instances of the ignition of ashes have
occurred, and was willing to try an experi-
ment, as I thought there would be no dan-
ger should they take fire, the screen being
in contact with the iron fire plate only.
Instances of this kind I believe are more
frequent than are supposed, and no
clay or brick buildings are often fired by depos-
iting ashes in wooden vessels - thus ignited.

Expla

nation

of by

D. Cox

In the 1st Vol. of Lavoisier's *Empiricism of Nat.*
and Science, I find a long dissertation on
Spontaneous Combustion, from which it
appears that many substances will take
fire by chemical operations; and among
others ashes readily burn. The following
explanation is given of the process.

"As many of our common combustible
matters contain sulphuric salts, it may
happen that in their combustion there
is sometimes accidentally formed some py-
rophoric matter, which remains in the
residuum of the combination; especially
if the combustible matter is not entirely
consumed, and if a part of it only is re-
duced to charcoal; which sometimes hap-
pens in fire places where the combusti-
bles are not burnt in grates, and where
the ashes are not separated from the
charcoal. There have been instances of
houses being set on fire by ashes inter-
mixed with charcoal taken too soon
from the hearth and deposited in places
where they were surrounded by combustibles.

July 19

which they set fire to by spontaneous
~~inflammation~~ inflammation. Happily there
are cases of fires rarely occur; for synopho-
rous class not long retain its propensity
of inflaming, and it is often decomposed
soon after it has been formed, without
being able to produce that disagreeable
effect. Care, however, ought always
to be taken not to put either newly burnt
and which are still mixed with
ephemerals, in places where they may
have a communication with com-
bustibles. It is further stated that "there
are many vegetable substances which by
torrefaction acquire an increase of their
propensity to inflame spontaneously if in-
closed in bags of cloth, which leave them
in contact with the surrounding at-
mosphere. Of this kind are Swedish
burnt coffee, the farina of gramineous
and fruits of leguminous plants, such
as beans, lentils, pease &c.

"There have been instances of fires breaking
out in stables by a bag of torrefied
bran, applied to the neck of a diseased
animal, and which inflamed sponta-
neously".

If the foregoing are facts, they should
be known to all, and guarded against.

20 Wednesday. Morning cloudy and wind
south. Sun out occasionally; but cloudy
most the day. Snow nearly gone.

Other
Substan-
ces.

July 21 Thursday Fair more with some thin clouds. Northerly breeze but nearly calm at night rain commenced.

Sunderland Bridge We hear that the bridge between the west coast must once the western pier of Sunderland bridge fell a few days ago. About 200 ships were on that point of the bridge at the time, and 15 or 20 were killed or wounded; a number of boats had just passed, and a loaded wagon. It is supposed the bridge received some damage in the late frost. We have now no bridge over the Connecticut between Northampton and Brattleborough, and of course an article to Boston is embroiled. Bridges over this river are expensive, and it is to be regretted they cannot be more permanently built, and reinforced safe against the tremendous floods which occur in New-England.

22 Friday. Cloudy morn. The ground still covered with snow. Wind North. The day continued cloudy, with a little rain and fog in the morning.

Buckland's Geology Geology and Mineralogy combined with reference to Natural Theology. By Rev. William Buckland D.D. 2 vols. 8vo the 2^d containing 87 plates, and 705 figures. This work, I believe is the last of the Bridgewater Treatises & printed in London 1834.

To the philosophical community this is an important work, and cannot fail of impressing the enlightened mind with "celestial proofs" of the continuous Being, and of many of the highest attributes of the one Living & True God. Dr Buckland

July
22

from the myriads of petrified Remains which are disclosed by the researches of Geology, adopts the opinion, that our Planet has been occupied in times preceding the Creation of the Human Race, by various species of animals and vegetables, made up, like living Organic Bodies, of Clusters of continuities, which demonstrate the exercise of stupendous Intelligence and Power.

In his Chapter treating of the proofs of design in the Structure of Fossil Animals, he introduces much technology, which is unavailing to those who are ~~not familiar~~ ^{not acquainted} with the (turns of) Zoology, anatomy, Botany, mineralogy & Geology. But notwithstanding the difficulty, much is found in the work for acquiring minds.

The 2^d Vol. consists principally of descriptions of the plates, one of which (the 1st) consists of an imaginary section constructed to display by the insertion of names & colours the relative positions of the most important deposits of unstratified & stratified rocks, as far as they have been ascertained.

The 24th plate exhibits the foot marks of several extinct species of birds, found in the New Red ^{sand} Stone of the valley of the Connecticut, from Professor Hitchcock's Ornithichmites, I suppose from the Creek, according to the learned whim of the times, and means simply the Foot Researches of Birds in Stone. Dr Buckner

Hitch-
cock's
Ornithi-
chmites

July 22

Barehinds opinion
on Moses account.

Theo-
nis

not
have

endeavor to reconcile Geological ^{facts} 35
~~causation~~ with science history. It is, says
he, no where affirmed by Moses, that God
created the heaven and earth in the first
day, but in the beginning; this beginning
may have been an epoch at an immeasur-
able distance, followed by periods of un-
defined duration, during which all the
physical operations disclosed by Geology
were going on. Millions of millions of
years, he says, may have occupied the in-
definite interval between the beginning
in which God created the heaven and the
earth, and the evening or commencement
of the first day of the Mosaic narrative.
(Page 21. Vol 1.)

Glax for the Dr has supported his
position the reader will judge. But it
seems now to be agreed by the present indig-
ent Geologists, that our Earth & the Heaven
did not ~~begin~~ ^{begin} at the time it has
generally ~~supposed~~ ^{been} supposed it did from Moses
account; and perhaps the question
as relates to the time they were created
is not of the importance that has been at-
tributed to it. That ~~they~~ ^{they} had a beginning, and
were the obvious contrivance of a great
and intelligent agent, or cause, is gener-
ally admitted by men of sound minds.
Some indeed ~~propose~~ ^{propose} to believe that the uni-
verse has existed in its present form, from
eternity. But if this were true, I cannot
divert myself of the belief, that it could
have continued eternally, without an intelligent
and superintending power. If the
eternal existence of an intelligent Primum

36

July

22

mobile, who made and governs the universe, be a mystery beyond our comprehension, ^{still} it is more consonant to our modes of thinking than the supposition that inanimate matter, with all its properties and adaptations should have had that existence, and without design: And when one of two mysteries is to be adopted, that which appears the least so, is to be chosen. The work is valuable.

23

Saturday. The morning cloudy - snow last night about an inch. Sun out at noon - wind North. The snow nearly dissolved, and roads muddy.

Maine.
Hostile
measures
of.

Hostile operations on the Eastern frontier of Maine.

A party of British subjects had been engaged in cutting and removing timber on the Arroostock River, on the side of the line; the Gov. of Maine sent a Sheriff with a posse of 200 men to ~~cut~~ ^{seize} the intruders, on a civil war pretext. But before the Sheriff arrived at the place they fled to the British side of the line. The same agent of Maine accompanied the Sheriff & his party, and having ^{taken possession of} ~~seized~~ the house of a settler on the American side of the line, ~~took line operations~~ for night, distant from the Sheriff's party. In the night a party of British subjects surrounded the house, seized the land agent.

July carried him to Fredericktown, and (37)
23 committed him to Prison. The Gov. of
Maine, we are informed, has ordered a de-
tachment of 1000 militia to advance to
the line, and the Gov. of New Brunswick
has ordered about the same number
into the field. Dispatches have been sent
to the President of the U. States and to our
Governor, disclosing the proceedings. What
will be the result is uncertain. I think
however no fighting. Should the two
Governments come in collision, in this
dispute about a tract of land, of little
worth to ^{either} it would be another instance
of the folly of nations.

24 Sunday. Cloudy morn - some South-
ern shine in the afternoon, but most
of the day cloudy.

25 Monday. Raining Morn and fog con-
-cealing the mountains - a breeze from the
North. Clouds broke away at night.

Parkman Explaining Jour beyond the Rocky
mountains, which I purchased of the
author as mentioned on page 17. I have
Notice promised with some care.
of Parkman. It explains the American Board of Com-
-missionary for Foreign Missions, especially
explaining mission to that country to
ascertain, by personal observation, the
condition and character of the Indian
nations and tribes, and the facilities
for introducing the gospel and civilization.

July 28

among them. Mr Parker engaged in the service, and proceeding up the Missouri reached the annual Cantonment Leavenworth; and joining a caravan of traders proceeded to the west through the Rocky mountains, in a remarkable pass, which the author thinks suitable for a Railroad. The tone is written in good style and evinces considerable knowledge of ^{the} contemporary topics of the times. He breathes upon the Geology of the country, which he thinks presents one vast scene of igneous or volcanic formation, particularly on the west side of the mountains. The Indians on that side are represented as generally peaceable, hospitable and kind; and only resist the arts, sciences and Christianity, to ruin them woe and misery. Mr Parker is strictly orthodox in his religious sentiments and, it is presumed, would admit among the natives, no system that did not embrace the sublime dogmas of that sect. And we may add that his ~~hypothesis~~ ^{hypothesis} is a speculative system, ~~like the following~~ ^{like the following}. Speaking of the want of Christian enterprise in propagating the Gospel, he says, "But this want of Christian enterprise, characterized by the late period in which it is begun, and carried forward with slow and faltering steps, is not only to be lamented as a blot upon the Christian name, but incomparably more is it to be lamented that in consequence, generation after generation of the heathen, to say nothing

Contradicted
Theology.

July
25

of the thousands who are trafficking (39)
among them, are left in their ignorance
of the Saviour to perish eternally. page 176.

That there should be a supineness
in men of sense, in "carrying forward" a system
of religion, which contains a scheme so
inconsistent with the benevolent attitude
of the Deity, is not strange; and if any
benefits can be derived from missionaries
of this order among the Indians, it must
be from the arts and sciences they im-
part to them, rather than their religious
notions.

In his Chapter (16th) on Geology, Mr
Parker combats the system of our enlight-
ened Geologists as regards the cosmogony of
Moses, and the existence of the world
prior to that epoch. In conversation
with Professor Hitchcock, on this Chap-
ter, he expressed his regret that Mr
Parker wrote it before he had made
a more ^{thorough} examination of Geology.

Mr Parker gives many of the customs
& habits of the Indians, and the amount
of the population of the tribes. How he
has obtained the latter does not appear.
His book is a useful document and con-
tains many notes, as regards the geography of the
country west of the Rocky mountains.

Since the American Board of Commissioners
Station missionaries in the Oregon territory,
it is hoped they will impress among the
natives, not only useful instruction of the arts
but a rational system of Religion.

Missouri Indians.

July 26

Thursday. Warm fair. No snow in our valley, except in small patches. Wind N.W. Roads muddy & difficult to pass. Afternoon cloudy and warm. Thursday. The E. Storm tappeled in. Shut maps & the sea run freely - wind veered to S.E.

Further Marquette. In 10th Vol. of Sparks's American Biography we find a brief account of this Jesuit and of his travels in the western country.

Marquette
Jesuit

On the 13th of May 1693, he and M. Gohet with five Frenchmen in 2 canoes proceeded from Michilimackinac to Green Bay on the west side of Lake Michigan; thence up Fox River & over the portage to the Wisconsin, and down the last to the Mississippi where they arrived the 17th June. After a month's voyage down the River they arrived at Arkansas (supposed Arkansas) in the 34th degree of Lat. They then returned up the Mississippi to the mouth of Illinois, and up that River to Lake Michigan, and thence up the Lake to Green Bay, or Bay of Prens, where they arrived near the end of September, having been absent about four months. The whole distance from Green Bay and back on their route is ^{now} estimated at 2549 miles. Marquette remained among the Indians in the neighborhood of Chicago, and in 1695 died suddenly at the mouth of a River on the east side of Michigan.

Note.
De Soto
saw the
River 1540.
See Bacon
croft His-
tory

26. by 26. Montmorency by the name of Marquette 41
where it is said his grave near its bank, is
still pointed out to the traveller. His journal
was sent to France where it was pub-
lished. Joliet separated from Marquette
at Green Bay and proceeded to Montreal.
In passing the rapids just before he reached
that city, his canoe was upset and his
journal and all his other papers were
lost. Sparks has given Marquette's map
of his route, which he says is the first that
was ever given of the Mississippi & the
rivers entering it, ever marked. This map
was published in Paris 1681.

The Missourie is named in the Narrative
Pekitanoni; but in the map a village is
placed on the bank of that river, called
Bernissouri. The Ohio is named
Onabanguigon; Lake Michigan is
called Lake Illinaw. Numerous tribes
of Indians are noticed.

The enterprising spirit of the Jesuits of
Canada in early times, was extraordinary.
Some of them were contented with
their situation among the rude tribes
in the wilds of America, though deprived
of the conveniences of civilized life and
the arts and sciences in which they had
been instructed in Europe. The propaga-
tion of the Roman Catholic Religion was
always part of their design; but it
is but one of their taste for discovery was
not less so. This taste is natural to men
of science, and often so irresistible that lan-
guage and handicraft cannot abate it.

Sparks's Marquette.

July 27

Wednesday. Cloudy morning; snow fell last night about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches. Wind S. Sunshine at noon. Afternoon cloudy.

Fire. Last night a Corn House of Wells & Richardson took fire and was consumed. Ashes had been deposited in a wooden box from which it is supposed, the fire was kindled; probably, in other instances of spontaneous combustion.

Maine

Militia

Force

on the

field

Maine Accounts from Maine say 1700 militia are now posted on the Crookstock River, ~~and~~ are fortifying for the purpose of holding the Country against any force the British may send to recover it. Since that the Maine forces have captured the same agent of New Brunswick sent him to Bangor. Another force of 1000 men, it is said, is advancing to the Crookstock to sustain the advanced force. The difficulty I think will be adjusted without much, if any, fighting. The dispute between the two Governments is, too trifling to justify this extensive armament. Hence the cessation of the King of the Netherlands been accepted, both governments ought to ^{have} been satisfied. The attempt to hold the disputed Country with a militia at such a distance from their homes is precarious, if not in one of the crude notions of our militia advocates who think a cockade and a feather make the soldier.

Feb 4
20 Thursday. Cloudy & foggy noon.
Air calm. Fair at noon & north wind, the
snow nearly gone. Cloudy at night.

Close of Winter
of Winter
Quarter. This day closes the winter quarter, during
which we have had very little snow, and
most of the months of January & February the ground
has been nearly bare. No very cold weather
has occurred since the 1st of January, though
sufficient to bridge our rivers with ice, and
we have had but a short time for sled-
ging & oad, of course shall be short of a stock
for the summer, unless favored with snow
in March. The damage sustained from the
sudden rise of our Rivers on the 27th of Jan'y
has been great to Bridges, canals & dams.
and large sums of money will be wanted
for their repair.

March 1
1839 Friday. Fair morning - Wind NW. and
air colder than has been several days past,
the day fair throughout.

2 Saturday - Main fair - Wind South.
Snow squall in the forenoon.

Maine
proceed-
ings Maine War, or Army of the Frontier.
By a Boston paper of the 27th ult. we learn
that the detachment of Maine militia is
posted in township No 10 in the 5th Range, at
the junction of St Germain & Crookston, where
they have erected a log work and mounted
it with artillery. Gen. Dearfield has issued
a Genl. Order of the 19th ult. directing a detach-
ment of 10.343 ^{men} from the State to have themselves
in readiness for an immediate call into the
service of the State. At Houlton 2 companies

March 2. 1865. In Deerfield and Westfield Academics 45
Maine claim the Country I cannot see. If the treaty
of 1783 be the basis, it appears to me there is
little room for dispute. A meridian Line
drawn from the head of Schoodic or St Croix
river, to the high lands which divide the
waters flowing into the St Lawrence from
those running into the Atlantic is not unliqu-
id. no line could be better defined. To deter-
mine the line ~~along~~ ^{along} these highlands is more
difficult, yet practicable. This line proba-
bly is zig-zag and no doubt would be made
less so ^{by} ~~by~~ agreement of the two nations.
But the difficulty on the part of the British
arises out of another circumstance. The me-
ridian Line from the head of the St Croix crosses
the St John, and cuts off from N Brunswick
the water route from that Province to the
St Lawrence, by which route the British
mail is conveyed. In consultation with
Mr Spruce the Surveyor General of N Bruno-
wich when I was at Fredericton in 1865,
he proposed no doubts concerning the
location of the ^{line} as described in the treaty of 1783; but
proposed his wish that, by exchange or other-
wise, the British could have the privilege
of the water passage for its mail. Not
able to effect this arrangement, the British
government, more frequently to find dif-
ficulties in running the line, and have laid
claim to the Country as far south as Marsh-
hill township, pretending to find a chain
of highlands, extending thence westerly, which
they say is the high land described in
the treaty of 1783. But if such a chain of

46

March

2.

Maine

highland could be found, it would not be that which divides the waters that flow into the St Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic.

If the British Government are desirous of securing the Boundary from the treaty of 1783, and securing the mail route to Canada, it must be done by compromise and not as a matter of right. Let it then propose an equivalent. The following I think would be an equitable boundary.

By running the N.E. part of Schoodic Lake the line to extend directly to Eel Lake; thence down the outlet of that Lake to the St Johns; thence up the middle of St Johns River to the point where our claim line strikes it, above the green fields; thence continuing up the St Johns River to the Mactawaska River, so called on Coffin's map of the Public Lands; thence west on the latitude of the mouth of this river to the highlands pointed out in the treaty; and along the said highlands to the head of the Connecticut; and thence as described in said treaty.

Proposed

boundary

by

the

the middle of St Johns River to the point where our claim line strikes it, above the green fields; thence continuing up the St Johns River to the Mactawaska River, so called on Coffin's map of the Public Lands; thence west on the latitude of the mouth of this river to the highlands pointed out in the treaty; and along the said highlands to the head of the Connecticut; and thence as described in said treaty.

This boundary would leave a considerable tract of land which we claim north of the St Johns, for which we should receive in exchange the narrow strip of ^{settled} country on the west side of that River. It might also be desirable for the British government to cede us the privilege of navigating the St Johns to its mouth, and a free passage up and down the River with water craft.

3 Sunday. Main fair. Some last night about an inch - wind N.W. - air cold most of the day fair

4 Monday. Fair & cold morning. Wind N.W. and clearing. Some mist south of buildings.

March This day we had a town meeting for the ann. (47)
4 annual choice of town officers - an old practice
before the Revolution.

5 Tuesday - More sun out occasionally, with M.
most of the day the sky clear.

Maine Quenn's from the Crookstock up to 22^d ult.
Officer state that the Indians have marched with a portion
of the famous Red River, a branch of the St. Johns, to
arrest the trespassers in that quarter; ~~and~~ that
a party had been sent down to the mouth of
the Crookstock to protect the lumber on that
River; and that the British forces are stationed
about 4 miles from the disputed lands,
their number about 500.

On the 26th ult. the President made a com-
munication to Congress relating to the ~~to the~~ bound-
ary dispute. The matter is conciliatory &
it is hoped will bring about an adjustment
of the difficulty.

Congress On the 27th ult. the Committee of Congress to whom
present was submitted the President's message, reprinted
among other things "(3) That Maine has a perfect
right to protect the property from the encroachments
of trespassers" (5) If Maine does not withdraw her
force as soon as they are unnecessary for purposes
of protection, she will have justified claim
to the military aid of the General Government.

The report also declares that if the British
authorities should attempt to remove the Maine
forces, while engaged in the removal of the tres-
passers, the emergency will have occurred
when, under the Constitution, it will be
the duty of the President "to repel invasion."
If Congress sanctions this Report, and the
British send a force into the

418 disputed territory, they once we shall
March come in collision, but if main continues
5 In fact after the blowing off the troops
Maine says, she must fight her battles without
the aid of the United States, Acnises, I
think she will avoid if her Govern-
ment is wise.

6 Wednesday Fair day - wind South,
snow nearly gone

7 Thursday - Fair day; - wind South
and air warm.

8 Friday - Fair warm - wind North.
Late in the afternoon closely, extended
with fog, and the weather became.

9 Saturday. Cloudy warm - rain last
night. Wind SW. Sun out part of the day,
but the evening generally heavy: air warm
various spray birds have arrived.

10 Sunday. Warmy fair but heavy -
wind S. last night cold. Most of the
day was fair, very clear and fine

11 Monday. Fair day - wind W.

12 Tuesday. Fair day - wind North
& very pleasant weather. The ground
considerably ~~thawed~~ dried & good walking
on our side camp.

13 Wednesday Fair show. day - wind S.
most of the day clear.

14 Thursday. Cloudy warm with
some rain. Wind - W. Most of
day fair with much wind & cold at
night.

March 14 The Annual Register of Indian Affairs
 within the Indian Territory. Published by
 Isaac McCoy of the Shawanac Baptist Missi-
 on, 1838.

Annual- This is the 4th number of the work, and con-
 Register- tains 96 octavo pages. It gives important
 of Indian- information of the Indians, and emi-
 grant tribes on the west of the Mississippi,
 some of whom are considerably advanced
 in civilization. The Chactaw Country bound-
 ing south on Red River; east on Arkan-
 saw, and on the Arkansas Canadian
 river, seems to be in the most advanced
 state of improvement. The ^{people} have adopted
 a written Constitution of Government,
 similar to the Constitution of the U. States,
 and have an elective Legislature, and
 enact laws. Regular debates are carried on
 and good order maintained in the assembly.
 Next to them maybe rank the Chickasaws
 and the Choctaws. The Osages are more
 settled and the most uncivilized, and more
 than miserable. The work seems to be
 intended to justify the proceedings of our
 Government in the removal of the Indians,
 which the writer thinks will be of great
 service to the tribes; It is worth a perusal,
 and on the whole, I think, is useful.

If this removal of the Indians should ultimately
 be of benefit to them, still the compelling
 them to move will not be justified by the result.
 15 Friday Warm, thin clouds & sun shine.
 wind at the most of day clear & cool.

Maine Congress has at length closed its Session

March 15
Maine Congress. and the members commenced their march homewards, after adopting spirited measures relating to the boundary dispute. A large majority of the members were found up to the wane point, and ready for fight, if Great Britain persist in her claim to the disputed lands in Maine. The President is authorized to accept of volunteer troops and commence the war on the seizure of negotiations, by a special Minister to be sent to England.

our want of military force
But where is our military force to carry on the war? Why, it is to be created from our farmers and mechanics instantly, and marched to the field without discipline, to equip themselves with veteran troops. The insubordination of Congress in relation to a militia force in time of peace, may now appear. Speaking of new troops for War. Washington says. To bring them to a proper degree of subordination, is not the work of a day, a month, or a year; and he expresses his entire want of confidence in undisciplined troops in the following language - "If I were called upon to declare upon oath, whether the militia have been more serviceable or hurtful on the whole, I should subscribe to the latter." See his Letter written to the old Congress, from New York in 1776. in Sparks's Washington Letters.

I rejoice to see a spirit in Congress

March 15th not indicated ^{due} assistance to foreign (51)
encroachment & injustice; but I regret to
behold a want of a disposition in them to
prepare a force in time of peace, that may
collect, protect their Capital from the rav-
ages of a small floating force in time of
war. I hope we shall never see a replica-
tion of the Bledensburg scene, the genuine
fruit of this impolicy. I may say
stupidity, of our Congress in 1814.

16 Saturday Morning heavy sky & sun shine.
Wind South. Afternoon sun but seldom
seen.

17 Sunday - Fair morn - Wind West
and NW. Afternoon cloudy & fair alternately

18 Monday - Cloudy morn - a sprinkling of snow
last night - wind N. Some rain during the day.
a mountain covered with fog.

Maine and British forces. It has been reported that it was the intention
of the British to fortify Mount Marshall; but it is believed
to be unfeasible. Other accounts say the Sir John
Hannay is engaged in sending troops up the St Johns
to the Grand Falls, where all his troops are to be
concentrated. It is reported also that a regiment
of regulars have arrived at Madam Asha
from Quebec; and that ^{Genl} Col. Jarvis had
selected a strong position on the Crookstock, &
is building a boom across the river, his
encampment within 2 miles of the line.

Marshall is one of a cluster situated near
the centre of a township of that name, located
by Massachusetts, for the Continental Soldiers
of the War Line.

March
18.

Morris
Hill

It is a high rocky peak, overlooking the ad-
jacent country, and covered with fir, hem-
locks and moss. In 1805 accompanied by Mr
Warham Shepard & a surveying party, I
ascended the hill and climbing one of the large
hemlocks, had an extensive view to NW. west
and SW. The country about the hill appeared
level; but in the NW a high range of hills
were seen extending from NE to SW. in which
were several conical peaks. The chain of
hills which the British say extend from
Moose Lake westward were not seen.
nor do I believe it exists.

This hill well fortified no doubt would
afford a strong post; but what advantage
would such a post, so surrounded with woods
& about 6 miles from St John's River, be to
the British in the present context? No com-
petent Engineer, I think, would select it in the
present state of the country for other nation.

Indian
Name of

An Indian whom we engaged to assist us
in carrying our baggage, gave the name
Leagwa-Joes to Morris Hill, with which
he appeared well acquainted, as well
as with the neighboring country. which
he pointed out to me from the top of
the hemlock which we ascended, as
mentioned above.

The range of Mountains seen in the NW
I think must be those mentioned in the treaty
of 1783 as the boundary between Maine and
Canada.

19 Tuesday. Cloudy day. Wind North
Ground rather muddy.

March 19 By papers from Canada forwarded by 53
my son, it appears there is considerable opposition
in the Legislature to the suspension of the inter-
state improvements in Illinois, but a majority
will be determined to go on; and to open the
Rail Roads wages of the Engineers. A Bill is before the
Legislature to appoint a Chief Engineer
for the Rail roads of the State, at a salary of
2500 dollars per annum, he to defray his ex-
penses: of course, ^{the wages of} all other Engineers or assist-
ants, will be considerably lowered. If this Bill
passes my son thinks he shall be in Springfield
in May, June or July next. His present wages
(3000 dollars) will not permit him to submit
to such reduction. Perhaps the wages of En-
gineers have been too high. In Massachusetts
^{proper} they have been, and are, higher than in
Illinois. The construction of rail roads between
important points in the State would have been of
utility, but multiplied as they are, it appears to me
they will not be found very useful. By attempt-
ing to many the State may lose the benefit of
all, and contract a heavy State debt.

20 Wednesday. Fair day. Wind North-
by-breeze. Thick at night. Wind changed
to south.
Maine Affairs. On the Maine boundary begin to
bear a more pacific aspect. His Grace Gov.
George Reid recommends a withdrawal of his
troops from the crossroads. Involved in John
Harvey shall first signify a waiver of his
threat to report them by force, and then the
right of Maine to keep a civil force in the
Country for the apprehension of despera-
dors be acknowledged.

It is hinted that Gov. Harvey has suggested to
the Gov. of Maine an exchange, or an equivalent, for
the land we claim north of the St. Johns to give

54 the British a road to Port-au-Prince, and that
March a fine navigation of the St Johns is mentioned.
20 I hope something of this kind will be agreed on.

The land lying north of the St Johns is of little
worth to man on account of its northern situ-
ation. In the year 1805 I determined the
Latitude of the mouth of the de Chute, by a
meridian altitude of a aquilae, with a good
L.A. of plumbe quadrants, of my own construction,
the de Chute ^{and found it} $44^{\circ} 28'$. The mouth of this stream
is nearly east of the N.E. angle of Morris Hill town
Woodstock. The distance from the de Chute to the
Rivers. mouth of the Woodstock, nearly north, is 15 miles
or minutes. Hence $44^{\circ} 28' + 15' = 44^{\circ} 43'$ the
Lat. of the mouth of the Woodstock. The Lat
of Quebec is $46^{\circ} 49'$ the difference then is only
6 minutes; or 6 minutes south of the Lat. of
Quebec. Hence it appears that the land
in dispute 6 geographical miles above the cross
took, is north of the Lat. of Quebec, a country
which never will be settled by our people;
and without liberty to navigate the
St Johns the timber on it, is of little worth
to us. Probably my Lat. of the de Chute
varies some minutes from the truth, or ^{as} when
determined with an instrument which ad-
mits of nice reading of the angle of altitude
by a vernier, and where an artificial hori-
zon is used as with a sextant. But the er-
ror I think, is not great.

21 Thursday. Much cloudy with fog on
the mountains and a sprinkling of snow
last night (or rather of hail). A breeze from
north. so continued throughout the day.

At 7-9-34 A.M. the Declination ^{p. of the sun} changed
to North = $0^{\circ} 4' 55''$ at mean noon at
Greenwich, according to American Almanacs, taking
the Lat. of Dixfield equal that of Greenfield.

- March 21. Difference of Longitude between Greenwich 55 and Greenfield 42. 36. 32; in time 4. 50. 26; Difference of time between Boston & Greenfield 6. 10. 00. Longitude can differ but a few seconds from the latter Latitude of Greenfield, according to Paine 42. 35. 16 N taken at the Brick Church — Do of Deerfield Academy, by a mean of several observations on the Sun & Stars 42. 32. 32 agreeing very closely with the (Diff. 0. 2. 44) true distance, measured on a meridian. Mr Paine determined the Long. of Greenfield by Chronometers, and he makes it a little greater than our observations at Deerfield. Probably he is nearest to the truth.
- 22 Friday. Morning cloudy and foggy as yesterday, and last night some lightning, & thunder occurred, with rain. Air calm in morning but a breeze afternoon from North. Took a wagon ride into the North-meadow and found it choked with the winter flood ice, and the roads often obstructed by it very much. Ponds covered with ice; considerable silt brought on in many places.
- 23 Saturday. More fair with North wind. Cloudy & Sun shine intermittently through the day.
- 24 Sunday. Fair day — wind NW. Sky very clear most of the time.
- 25 Monday. This morning a gentle fall of snow. Fair about 8 A.M. Wind North Snow disappeared before night.
- 26 Tuesday. Fair day — wind NW. and very fine weather.

- March 26 Yesterday Obed Hoyt received a letter from my son Arthur dated Paris March 10th relating to the purchase of lands in this town, and it states that he contemplates a visit to Deerfield in July.
- Maine note. Nothing very important has occurred on the Eastern boundary since our last account. Sir John Harvey appears to confine his military operations to the Country north of the St. Johns, for the protection of the route from N. Brunswick to to Quebec. His probably is the only part of the disputed territory the British expect to retain.
- 27 Wednesday More fair & breezy. Wind W. Clouds of the cumulo form appear in small masses.
- Recd. a Pamphlet from my Son, containing Abstracts of Campesians & Engineers of the Rail Roads of Illinois.
- 28 Thursday Fair but hazy Day. Wind S. partially cloudy - Air warm.
- 29 Friday - Cloudy & moderate rain in the morn - Wind North. Day cloudy though not once occasionally a little fall of rain.
- 30 Saturday Cloudy morn. Wind N. Sun occasionally out. Air cool. At night clear sky.
- 31 Sunday Fair day - Wind N. Sky very clear

Bridge water
 Creature
 Kirby's History of Animals and Insects
 1 vol. 800 plates 1/1 1/2

This work is one of the Bridgewater Treatises, on the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God as manifested in the Creation. (57)

After the first 3 Chapters which are introductory, the author treats of the Functions and Instinct of Animals according to the following Classification

Infusories
Polypes
Racheries

Triceries

Bivalve Molluscs

Univalve Molluscs

Cephalopods

Worms

Annelids

Cirripedes & Crinoids

Entomostracan Condylorpes

Crustacean Condylorpes

Myriapod Condylorpes

Arachnids

Pendulacanthids

Acariid Condylorpes

Insect Condylorpes

Fishes

Reptiles

Birds

Mammals

Man

The author expresses to be well acquainted with his subject and gives many curious statements of the Structure and Instincts of Animals, all going to show power and design in the Creator. His descriptions are full of terminology, not familiar to those who have read little or nothing on natural History in the modern treatises. His work would have been more useful had he been more full

in his explanation of terms.

March

31

In his introductory Chapters ~~part~~ of facts are made to bend the present phenomenon to the mosaic account of the creation, and if I understand him he is unwilling to give that account, the construction put upon it by the most able modern Geologists. His religious system seems to be strictly orthodox, and he ^{is} anxious to find arguments in favor of the trinity where the liberal Philosophers cannot see the most ~~that~~ ^{an} allusion to it. (Introduction page 70)

The election, he draws of the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Deity in the creation of animals and in their instincts, and natural and generally sound. But to me it appears that he could not have adduced more convincing arguments against his system of orthodoxy than those he has brought forward in these deductions.

While the whole scheme of Providence in the creation of animals, is in harmony with absolute benevolence, man remarkable to this orthodox philosophy, is left an orphan in the creation, born out even with Deity and justly can claim to eternal punishment, for a crime committing thousands of innocents to live birth! Such

Herschel's History of Animals

March 31 a system, I think can claim no place in 59
 among the benevolent attributes of our creature,
 since as an enlightened Theologian of this Coun-
 try says "it cannot be proved to be true
 till nature and life and consciousness are
 all proved to be false; - till the ties of af-
 fection are proved to be all shadows,
 and its sympathies all sorrows; - till
 the honor of life is proved to be a tissue
 of lies, and the benevolence of nature
 all machinery, and the dictates of human-
 ity all charms and delusions."

A system so diametrically opposed to the
 wisdom and goodness of God, must have
 originated with benighted minds, and will
 not and cannot long continue among
 an informed community.

April 1. Monday Morning Fair - Wind South
 1839. Day clear & pleasant. and warm.

2 Tuesday Fair day - Wind N.
 Air rather cool.

3 Wednesday Fair day - Wind N, gentle,
 a fine day

Determination of the Course & Distance
 from Deerfield, Lat. $42^{\circ} 32'$ Long. $72^{\circ} 36' W.$
 to Springfield Lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$ Long. $89^{\circ} 33' W.$
 Diff - $2^{\circ} 44'$ - $16^{\circ} 57'$

1st by Solution of a Spherical Δ .

Distance on a great Circle $13^{\circ} 01' = 901$ geogra-
 phic miles = $904\frac{1}{2}$ Statute miles - allans

60
April 3.

allowing 69 1/2 statute miles to a degree, which is rather greater than some of the late observations give

2^d By the Marcator method.

Distance in Geographic miles	—	782.41
Do in Statute do	—	906.20
Direct line, by Spherics,	—	904.50
	Diff =	1.78

Course by Marcator S 79° 54' W true Mer
Do by needle S 85° 54' W, allowing 8° east variation. This line will pass between Paris and Danville in Illinois according to their positions as laid down in the maps.

Distance directly from Springfield to Santa Fe	37.5	miles
Location do to Sidney	27.73	
Sidney do to Danville	23.73	
Lat. of Philadelphia 39° 54'	Total	109.00
Do of Springfield 39° 48'		
Diff	00 - 9	S. Springfield is

therefore nearly a west from Philadelphia

Extent of Illinois

The State of Illinois extends from the mouth of Ohio, Lat. 37° to the south line of Wisconsin Lat. 42° 30', giving a meridian length of 300 miles, a few miles greater than the difference of the Lat. of Petersburg in Virginia and Danville; and from 145 to 220 miles in width. An area of 32 millions of Acres is well to be capable of cultivation.

From Sur-
face of Lake
Michigan to
foot of rapids
on the Illinois
fall
141, 07
feet.
(withed)

What a State! If it became salubrious it will be one of the finest tracts in the Union; and no better land is found in America. From many circumstances and appearances, it is probably that much of the surface was ^{once} the bed of a Lake, as well

- April 1st part of Indiana and Ohio. 61
3. When the Canal from Chicago to the Illinois is completed, a local run will be made from the St. Lawrence, proceed through the lakes to Chicago; thence down the Canal & the Illinois to the Mississippi; thence Canal down the last River to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence by Sea to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; circumnavigating most of the United States, a similar circuit may be made from the City of New York (Grand water & route!)
- 4 Thursday Fair day - a breeze from North. Fine & pleasant day. Air Warm; thermometer up to 72 (maximum).
- 5 Friday Fair day - small wind from North. Warm & pleasant. Lilac buds begin to open.
- 6 Saturday Cloudy morning; fog caps the mountains; wind South. Most of the day fair & hazy.
- 7 Sunday. Morning - hazy & wind South. Day hazy, but sun out occasionally and air warm.
- 8 Monday - Fair day - Wind cool. Sky very clear. Roads dry but still mud in the grounds.
- In a Delineation Paper of February last. Leach is a ^{topographical} Geographical Report, by S.W. Higgins, from of the ^{the} which the elevations of the great Lakes are given above tide level of the Ocean. viz
Ontario 232. Erie 565. Lake Huron & Michigan 578. Lake Superior 596
The ascent from Ontario to Erie = 333; from

April 1850

L. Erie to L. Huron 13 - and from Huron
to Michigan through the falls of the Mow
10 feet. * Therefore the Report says - Ga bar
rier 10 feet high existed across the foot
of Lake Huron, near foot Gratiot, Lakes Huron
and Michigan would rise to a level with
Lake Superior. Or a 31 foot dam at Buffalo
at foot of Lake Erie, would reduce the 4
lakes to one, or place them on the same
level (viz Erie, Huron, Michigan & Superior).
And this rise would carry the water of Mich
igan Lake over the summit, on the Illinois ca
nal, down Illinois river to the Mississippi.
This probably was once the course of these
waters.

Other
Levels.

The following heights are given of the
high ground south of Lake Erie & others.
Portage Summit at Akron on Ohio Canal 395
feet above L. Erie. The deep cut 28 miles E. of
Columbus 72 feet less than Portage summit.
At Painesville on the Ohio where the canal
terminates 474 feet above tide water, and
94 feet below L. Erie. At Summit of Maumee
canal, at foot Defiance, 90 feet above L. Erie.
Summit west of Chicago, on the Canal line,
17 feet (above gauge). Some of the levels given
by Mr. Higgins, differ considerably from
the statements of others.

New
Gazetteer
of Michi-
gan.

The same Paper announces a New Gazetteer
of Michigan of 418 pages 12mo. By John J. Blois
with nice type, neatly bound.

* From levels taken by General Gratiot
it appears Lake Superior is 22 1/2 feet above
Lake Huron - 600 ft above tide water.

April 9 Thursday Fair day - wind North
 a fine day - the roads are nearly dry & afford
 good travelling.

10 Wednesday Fair & hazy day - with wind
 from South. at night cloudy.

11 Thursday Cloudy more with a little
 rain, the wind South. Sun occasionally
 out in forenoon.

12 Friday - Raining more with N.E. wind
 and foggy and continued through the day.

Mississippi. Under this article in the
 13th Vol. Edinburgh Encyclopaedia page 624th
 Darby says: "A very remarkable dif-
 ference is perceptible between different
 elevations of Pittsburg above Chesapeake
 Bay ^{the} Gulf of Mexico, amounting to more
 than 125 feet in favor of the former sheet
 of water". This he accounts for by
 supposing the waters of the Gulf to be that
 height above those of Chesapeake. He calculates
 the current of the ^{Gulf} Stream at 1 1/2 inch per mile
 which for 900 miles would yield 112 1/2 feet,
 and he assumes 100 feet as the ^{possible} difference
 of which he thinks there can be no doubt.
 From some late surveys made across the mts
 of Denison, it appears there is little
 difference in the height of the waters on the
 Atlantic & Pacific sides of the American
 Continent, and therefore that Darby's
 hypothesis is doubtful. If Darby is cor-
 rect, would not the difference in the height
 of the two oceans ^{at Denison} be at least 100 feet?
 The descent of the Mississippi from its

Different levels of the ocean
 as supposed by Darby.

64
April 12 source to its mouth has not been ~~examined~~ determined. The Schoolcraft estimates it at 1330 feet, but this cannot be relied on as exact. The mouth of the Ohio is estimated at from 320 to 340 above tide water in Chesapeake Bay, but this is also doubtful.

at Portsmouth on the Ohio, at the junction of the Ohio Canal, the height above tide water is stated at 474 feet = 91 feet below Lake Erie Level: $474 - 320 = 154$ the fall to mouth of Ohio: or $474 - 340 = 134$ the fall. (doubtful).

Lake Erie The height of Lake Erie above tide water at Albany (565 feet) is no doubt accurately determined by the ^{survey} Canal, and making that the ^{level} plane of comparison, all other waters in that vicinity may also be determined with certainty.

In examining the State reports as given by compilers I often find considerable discrepancy, owing no doubt to carelessness in copying.

13 Saturday. Cloudy morn, some rain since N.E. Wind risen over the Lakes; hence we can conclude there is snow on Hood-cro Mountain. Day cloudy throughout and some rain; ice cold.

14 Sunday This morn the hills presented a slight covering of snow, the wind N. and cool. The day cloudy with frequent falls of snow, melting as soon as it reached the ground in our valley.

15 Monday. Morn Cloudy, wind N.W. cold

April 15. our mountain capped with snow. 65
Day cloudy throughout.

16 Tuesday - Fair day - wind N.W.
very severe.

The Legislature of our State closed its session on last Wednesday the 10th after a session of six weeks of three months. What an expenditure of money for our little State!

17 Wednesday - Cloudy morn. a sprinkling of rain & sleet with cool N.E. wind. Remained cloudy through the day.

18 Thursday - morn. Cloudy, but sun soon out and cool N.W. wind. Broken clouds during the day.

19 Friday - Clear day - with S. wind, and warmer air than several past days.

20 Saturday - Fair day - cool & w. wind; air moderate.

Wrote a letter to Charles O. Boutelle at Boston, assistant to the Board, enclosing Mr. Lincoln's Monument address.

21 Sunday - Fair day, cool & w. wind; clear sky and fine weather.

22 Monday - Fair day - wind S.W. - Accident on the Rock Road at Boston.

As the train of cars was passing beneath the Bridge over Washington Street, on its way to Worcester. One of the cars, the Superintendent of the road, J. F. Curtis, the Superintendent of the road, was unfortunately put his head out of the window of the car; it immediately came in contact with one of the posts which support the arches and was crushed in a fearful manner. The car returned to the depot with the unfortunate man & surgeon's care was procured; but he died in a short time.

April

22.

The Committee had been agents & Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad ever since it has been in operation, and therefore must have been well acquainted with the requisite precautions, yet he seems to have forgotten them in this instance. Too many accidents occur on these roads, and it is a question whether they are not in some particular defective. The passage across this street is evidently too narrow, as in some instances, are the excavations through rocky precipices, seen on the roads. Children are particularly exposed when looking out of a window of a car, without perceiving the danger.

23

Tuesday. Fair morn. and South wind; day hazy, but the sun in sight.

My Daughter Isabella rec'd a letter from son Arthur dated Paris Illinois, April 9th, in which he states that the Board of Public Works have assigned some business to him, that he cannot come to Deerfield before Oct. next; and perhaps not under a year. He thinks of bringing with him a couple of gallons Deer Isopropose gallons. This I think will rather defeat, as the passage is long & mostly by stages.

24 Wednesday. Morn hazy & South wind. Afternoon the sky more clear & wind moderately recurrent.

25 Thursday. Cloudy morn; Showers of rain last night. ~~Since~~ Gentle rain South. Afternoon fair with scattering clouds & Wind

- April Friday Fair day - and W. wind 47
 26 and Pleasant Air
- 27 Saturday Fair day - South wind.
 our maples are now in blossom, and in
 Mrs. Williams garden, I saw a small Plum
 tree in full blossom.
- 28 Sunday Fair morn, and North wind.
 soon cloudy, & in afternoon rain commenced.
 The short maples now present a beautiful
 pale green or yellow hue, yet without
 leaves
- 29 Monday Cloudy morning - North
 wind & some rain part of the day.
- 30 Tuesday Cloudy day & rain in
 afternoon - wind South

May Wednesday Cloudy & foggy morn
 1. and North breeze. Day cloudy through
 1839. out & gradually warm & some rain

In no month of the year is the pheno-
 mena of nature so beautiful, to the re-
 flecting mind as in the month of May.
 At this time I am indebted to

"See this! this air, this ocean, and this earth,

"All matter quick & living into birth!

"Coborn, how high! how deep! how wide!
 how deep! how wide! how deep! how wide!

"Vast chain of being! which from God began,

"Nature's ethereal, human, angel, man,

"Beast, bird, fish, insect! what no eye can see,

"No clut can reach! from infinite to thee." at

Beauty of May.

68

May
1

Effects
of
orthodoxy

At no time is the "power, wisdom and
goodness of God as manifested in the
creation", more strikingly displayed
than during this prolific month.
What a contrast between the God of nature
as is now presented, and him who is
held up to view, by our Calvinistic clergy,
and their subservient fallacious! De-
praved indeed, must be that mind
which can believe in their repulsive
and character system: a system that not
only denies God - of benevolent attri-
butes, but converts men into miso-
gical, some even inflicting wrongs; for the
subjects far better than for ration-
ed society. Such a scheme cannot be
sustained in a free country where light
prevails, and men dare to think with-
out the shackles of a blind orthodoxy.

Let the lover of nature pursue his
studies unobstructed by the devices
of bigoted men, and he will find
unsuspected arguments in proof of
the wisdom & goodness of God in all
of his works, and while he admires
a 2000 years, he cannot withhold ad-
-oration to the Great First Cause,
seen in every plant in every animal
in every mineral, as well as in every
part of the universe that comes within
our limited view. What a field
for the minds of ~~thinking~~ men of
unprejudiced intellects.

May

- 2 Thursday. Rainy & foggy morning with a breeze from North. Sun out before noon undivided S.W. Fair afternoon. Cumulus clouds appear in the south horizon. Mercury 76. Summer weather.
- 3 Friday cloudy morning, and South wind at 8 AM. clear and brisk west wind; the air cool and fair afternoon.
- 4 Saturday. Fair day - wind N.W. and cool. Sky very clear.
- 5 Sunday. The forepart rather cloudy & S.W. wind. Most of day cloudy with some rain afternoon. Sun out before sunset. At 6 PM a dark ^{cloud} in the west with some thunder & rain.
- 6 Monday. Fair day - with Southly winds
- 7 Tuesday. Fair morning, day cloudy and clear occasionally - slight wind N.W.
- 8 Wednesday. Cloudy morning, and wind south. Day fair and brisk.
- 9 Thursday. Cloudy morning, and North. but most of the day fair. Air pleasant & warm.

Bare
hills
can
not
be
seen

In looking over Mr. Barber's Connecticut Historical Collection, which is in fact a complete Gazetteer of Connecticut, embellished with a Map of the State, and ~~many~~ ¹⁰⁵ ~~views~~ ^{views} fine views, I find the name of Cornfuit Hayt Jr. among those who sustained loss in the invasion of the British in 1777. In the list of names of the

70. First settlement of the town, in 1605, is that of John May Hayt. All except one are said to have come from the Newwalk.

Windsor was settled in 1635 by people from near Boston, among whom I am informed were Nicholas and Simon Hayt, the Hayt family my ancestor. My great grandfather David Hayt, I suppose, was son to Nicholas Hayt. I am sure one of the first settlers of Hadley and afterwards of Deerfield. Did the ~~the~~ Newwalk and Deerbury Hayts originate from the Windsor Hayts? I had supposed the former were descendants from Benjamin Hayt, my grandfather's brother, who settled at Deerbury or Ridgefield, soon after Deerfield was destroyed. But if John Hayt were one of the first settlers of Deerbury in 1605, the descent of the Hayts in that place may be different from what I had supposed.

I think it probable, however, that John Hayt was the son of one of the Windsor Hayts and that he & Benjamin Hayt were the progenitors of the Hayts in the County of Springfield in Connecticut. They are now spread over the western part of Vermont and the State of New York. There seems to have been another family of the name in New Hampshire. In 1805 I found two families of the name on the right (or east) bank of the Penobscot in Maine, above Sunk-House, who told me they came from New Hampshire. The work of the Barber includes

May

9
Picturans Hill. Barber's Book

descriptions of ^{nearly} every town in Connecticut, with biographies of many of the leading men in the towns, as well as many antiquarian accounts of the early people, and is highly interesting to those of an antiquarian taste. It must have required much research. The views were drawn with his own hands (generally) and, though some are wood cuts, they are excellent; - he is a good engraver. I have seldom found a work more engaging.

In page 301 is a view of Putnam's Hill, in Grommet (near Hamden) where the General escaped from the British Cavalry by descending a rocky precipice, over which the Stage Road now leads, though an excavation; - and in page 400 a view of the Ground, in Ridgefield where General Smith with a small force opposed the march of Tryon's troops, on their return from Danbury, and ^{the} a house shot under fire, the very spot is marked, near the house of a Mr. Stebbins on the crest of a hill.

Genl Wooster received his wound (fatal) about 1 1/2 mile north of this place; - Col. Gould ^{highly} about 80 rods east of it (Wooster way of Stratford) ^{an} ^{of} ^{from} ^{from} Mr. Barber's history of the western ^{part} ^{of} ^{the} ^{country} ⁱⁿ ^{Connecticut}, it appears that, in many instances, the settlements were annoyed by the Northern Indians, many years after the destruction of Deerfield in 1704. Litchfield was sacked in 1720 & 1721. Sharon & Scituate, neither Litchfield; they built fortifications for security.

72
May
9

This day Cherry & Peach are seen in
blossom. Lofty as they were first seen
on the 21. & 22^d of May, 12 days later,
according to my journal, a remarkable
difference in the two seasons.

10 Friday Fair day, with wind N.
Letter from Arthur to Isabella dated
Paris April 30 - 1839, rec^d. this day.

11 Saturday Fair day and
breeze

For some time past the nights have been
cool, attended with frost, but the days
moderately warm and pleasant.

12 Sunday Fair day, and southerly breeze
apple blossoms appear.

13 Monday Buggy day, and south
wind; get home pretty dry.

14 Tuesday Rainy forenoon with wind
at South. Sun out towards night.

15 Wednesday Fair day, wind South
my daughter Isabella set out for Bos-
ton by the Andover and Worcester rail road.

16 Thursday Fair and cloudy afternoon
& a northern breeze. occasional sprinkling
of rain. Apple blossoms out in full.

17 Friday Fair and cloudy day - wind
South; air cool

May
18

Saturday Fair day, and North
wind and pleasant.

Amos
Work

W. Barber, author of Connecticut Historical
Collections (notice page 69) has just published a
similar work on Massachusetts, with numerous
views & plans. His notice in the Boston papers
and for sale in that city, and no doubt will find
a rapid sale among the curious (sup. page 154)

19

Sunday. Fair day, and southerly
breeze which veered to west & became brisk
air rather warm.

20

Monday. Fair day - South^W wind
than W. with warm air.

21

Tuesday. Fair day - with N. E. than
breeze, changed to S. E. Shy sometimes
show clouds with thin clouds.

Refusal of part of the militia
Law

Militia. The refusal of the provision in the
militia law of this Commonwealth, granting an
annual sum to the soldier of the volunteer
companies, produces a bluster among them.

Meetings are held upon the subject &
warm resolutions passed. Some threaten to with-
draw their services, and some officers to resign
their commissions. That they are justly in-
titled to compensation there can be no doubt,
but under the present system their services
are of little consequence, and in fact the
money paid them is lost.

A Radical reform is wanted; but this must
come from Congress, where the ^{power of} organization is

74
May
21.

Our
Militia
System.

lodged. But that body seem to take no
concern in the subject, and little can be done
by the States. Let the militia then remain
as it is, until Congress shall learn the
importance of acting on the subject, until
a crisis arises which shall rouse them from
their slumbers. But perhaps nothing short
of a war with some foreign nation will effect
this. The present system is a false show of
strength, which ought no longer to be imposed
upon the country, once decided the mili-
tary spirit. The time has come when
the empty sound of patrician affare bro
churns to the soldier; - when all who
serve their country ~~as a private~~
must be compensated ~~in~~ further in a
civil or military capacity; and we
must either maintain ^{to the body of} standing troops or
a disciplined militia. There is our choice;
and wise men will not hesitate in
choosing the latter, provided it can be
placed on a proper basis. A select
corps to be trained, paid & disciplined a
short time annually, by the United States.
Relying on the wide Atlantic we may for
a time rest in security without a land force;
but this will soon cease to be a defense.
We may increase our Navy, erect forts and
batteries on our sea coast, but without ^{disciplined}
soldiers how shall we make the ^{other} of
pictorial defenses?

Defensive
Plan

A line of these works, at the most important
points, along our sea board, with small gar-
risons of regular troops in time of peace,
to be reinforced by select militia, in time of

May 21 were, would be a good security against an ⁷⁵ invading enemy; and in case an enemy should land at unguarded points, the remainder of the select militia joined by the remainder of the regular forces, might be sufficient to oppose them with effect. If more troops should be found necessary, detachments might be made from the common militia of the country. This then is the outline of a system of defence I would adopt; and I think would be effectual in a defensive war.

22 Wednesday. Warm cloudy with some rain and fog; wind none. at 9 o'clock a breeze from N.E. Day cloudy throughout

23 Thursday. Cloudy morning & N.E. wind which changed to W. Most of the day cloudy; wind changed to N.E. afternoon wrote a letter to Long-Butte at Peoria Illinois.

24 Friday. Cloudy, foggy with some rain in the morning, and air calm. afternoon a breeze from the north. Cloudy day.

25 Saturday. Cloudy morning with some rain attended with thunder; the air nearly calm. at 11 A.M. sun out since South variable

The electrical current is uniform in the atmosphere in uniformly cloudy weather, we seldom have thunder, even in hot weather, owing, probably, to the equal diffusion of electricity throughout the mass, and also with that of the earth. When, then, under these circumstances, thunder does occur, may it not proceed from detached clouds, in the

yl
25 region above the general maps, between
Hazy. which there is not an electrical equilibrium
In such case the discharge would be between
the upper and lower maps of clouds;
and this may destroy the equilibrium
between the latter and the earth, and thus
produce thunder from the lower maps,
either positive or negative, according to
the state of the clouds.

26 Sunday. Fair day, with west wind
and very clear sky.

27 Monday. Cloudy, more, with
most of day cloudy; about middle of
afternoon some rain & distant thunder.
The wind variable, became North &
then again South.

28 Tuesday. Cloudy from dawn.
Sun out about 10 o'clock till wind South,
most of the day continued cloudy.

The Works of Dr Benjamin Frank-
lin, with notes and a Life of the Au-
thor, by James Sparks, in 8vo Vols.

The work is now printing by Hilliard
Dr. French, & Co. and company, at Boston.

lines Works. and 8 vols are already out of the
press, the last numbered, & the 12th
to contain the Biography is not out.
The whole No. probably will be 12 or
more. This collection will contain
the whole of Franklin's Works, many

70.

This fact which I had not before seen, of
 facts in answer to a question, which had of-
 ten occurred to in my mind; whether it were
 May safe to open the grave of one who died of a
 28. contagious disease, and especially of the small
 pox?

Some other instances are mentioned by
 the Dr: and he concludes with this remark
 "But as we do not yet know with certainty
 how long the power of infection may in some
 bodies be retained, it seems well in such
 cases to be cautious till further light
 shall be obtained."

Mr Sparks's Edition is elegantly printed
 and elucidated with well engraved
 plates and portraits; and to him the pub-
 lick is highly indebted for this and other
 collections, which he has recently made,
 and committed to the press. He is now
 engaged in publishing American Biography to
 be continued indefinitely, a most useful
 work; 10 volumes are already printed.

29 Wednesday. Cloudy morn, wind South
 & some rain. The day mostly fair, with
 the same wind, and air moderate.

30 Thursday Fair day, and brisk
 North west wind, & cool.

31 Friday. Morn hazy with N.W. wind
 and cool. The day generally clear
 and air cold, resembling a fore.

Last evening Mr. Lincoln, the President
 of our Academy, called at my room.

May 31. and exhibited an improved magic lantern. ^{glass} He had procured for the Academy. The slides were used with this instrument are numerous; but he procured only 500.

New Magic or larger, than life, projecting to the distance of the instrument from it. Slides containing for use plants, all sorts of animals, and astronomical diagrams, may now be obtained, and applied to the instrument, rendering it very useful in the study of Botany, Zoology and Astronomy. In the delineations of the objects upon the slides, great skill is required in the artist, to render them transparent, and at the same time to give the true colors as they appear in their natural state.

The instrument is very curious, and shows the great perfection to which the arts and sciences have been carried in Europe.

Mr. Lincoln has also procured for the Academy several other useful instruments, among which is a curious galvanic apparatus.

Herick Stebbins, son of Major Herick Stebbins, was buried; he died of a Dropsy of an uncommonly short duration. I knew not that he was unwell until I was informed of his death.

June 1. Saturday. Cloudy morning with some rain and North wind. Sun seen at noon; but soon again overcast and generally cloudy with small showers.

Last evening Mr. Lincoln favored me with an inspection of the Galvanic machines executed in my journey yesterday, at my room. The

The machines have more obtained the name of Electro-magnetic machines, from Electro-magnetism. The power of an electrical current sent to produce magnetic effects has run this name, and the science is now eagerly pursued and investigated by our nation. One machine procured by Mr. Lincoln is called Pogg's Compound Magneto Electric Machine. ~~with a cylindrical Pot. battery~~ It is

somewhat complex and rather difficult to describe, without disfigurement of the parts. It gives violent galvanic shocks, which were painful to my fingers, extended with brilliant flashes into a small glass cup of mercury. Pogg's Revolving Armature is another instrument showing the rotation of a magnet, with ^a prodigious velocity, by the Electro magnetic power.

The experiments exhibited by ~~the~~ ^{the} machines, were, both wonderful and astonishing; And thus by the unceasing study and exertion of philosophical men, we are learning more and more of the laws of God.

These instruments, and great variety of others, are constructed by Daniel Davis Jr. & H. Conville Boston, who has recently published a Catalogue of his Apparatus and Experiments, in a small book of 72 pages, and inserted the prices of the different instruments, which I think very reasonable.

To Mr. Lincoln I feel much indebted for the trouble he has taken to gratify me with an inspection of ^{the} valuable instrument he has procured for the Academy. The description

June

powerless have given him in the choice of in-
 struments, could the expenditure of the sum
 of 1000 of 10 classes for philosophical in-
 struments, could not have been placed
 in better hands. Under this system in the
 course of a few years our estimations, al-
 ready respectable, will equal any found
 in any university in the interior of the State.
 The apparatus & experiments in Davis' Pam-
 phlet, are intended to illustrate the following
 branches of science, namely: Galvanism,
 Electro-Dynamics, Magnetism, Electro-Mag-
 netism, Magneto-Electricity & Thermo-
 Electricity.

Remarks
on New
Terms
in Sci-
ence

The scientific propensity of introducing
 new terms, generally from the Greek, into the
 sciences, is a very considerable number and ^{now} sound,
 is of doubtful utility, as it tends rather to
 embarrass the student who is not conversant
 with the Greek language, than if the study
 of philosophy be confined to the same
 circle of men who ^{confer} often possess little taste
 for scientific knowledge, the progress of
 natural philosophy will be comparatively
 slow, since the study is limited to a few.

The terms Dynamics, Magnetism & Electricity
 are sufficient to embrace all that can be
 said upon those subjects, without the prefixes
 Electro-Magneto-Thermo. Where an affix or
 prefix English ^{term} cannot be found, there is some
 excuse for resorting to another language.

Some of the names of instruments in Davis' Pam-
 phlet are chargeable with ^{the} redundancy of ~~the~~
 Magnets are divided into two kinds viz

June
1.

Electro
Magnet.

permanent and electro magnets; the former the common magnet with fixed poles; the latter wound with wire, so as to be enclosed in a permanent helix. In the ^{last} if the iron enveloped in the coil is soft and pure, the magnetic power however great, is immediately destroyed immediately and immediately destroyed, as the connection with the battery is made or broken. The electro-magnet, then is nothing more than a soft piece of iron which is excited up and down, by an electro-magnetic force can with no more propriety be called a magnet, than the human body can electric, because it retains the electric fluid when insulated.

The terms permanent and induced magnet, would be more appropriate.

Such ^{will} ^{soon} ^{subside} ^{and} ^{find} ^{substitutes} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{English} ^{language}. In the Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology in the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, though in general loaded with learned terms, I am gratified to find the writer ventures to use terms from the English. Treating of the different stones, they are described under the terms marble porphyry, or marble shaped, scalloped shaped, ovoid shaped, trough shaped, straight &c. (Vol. 13. page 433) which are easily understood by an English scholar; but risking on charge of vulgarity by the prevalence of the terms. In no

June
1. A branch of knowledge is the evil of (83)
This age more conspicuous than in any
previous one, is natural history, and particu-
larly those are history, by which the
name knowledge of those branches, is kept
under the lack of a few linguists, whose
acquirements in other branches of sci-
ence are often extremely limited.
Under an English dress, these sciences
might be ^{highly} interesting to the people at
large, and a nomenclature adopted
that might be understood by all en-
quiring minds.

2 Sunday. Fine morning and south wind;
sky sometimes overspread with cumu-
lus stratus clouds, and small showers
occasionally occurred. Afternoon wind
variable & cool, with some rain.

3 Monday. Warm & foggy & clouded and
wind south. Sun occasionally seen in
the afternoon, but generally cloudy & cool.

Letter from
June
Anthon
Memo. A Letter from Son Anthon to Is-
abella, Paris & May 20th 1839, received this day
inform that all are well, and that he does
not expect to be at Deerfield until June
or July 1840. C. S. Williams, ^{the same} may leave for
Deerfield the 1st of September next, by whom
he may send 1600 dollars, in part for pay-
ment of L. Williams, his tuition, if the business
can be arranged according to his wishes.
The seal of Anthon's letters bears the motto,
"Deeds not Words". Good, if followed. J. E.

84

June
3.

He states in his letter, that he shall be at Springfield, Illinois, on the 1st of June, having employees. That place is without the limits of his former district. As his work extended by the board of Commissioners, Springfield is upwards of 100 miles west of St. Louis, and near Sangamon River, and is to be the capital of the State in 1840, or 1841.

Queen
of En-
gland
Procla-
mation

In a New York Paper of this day I read is a Proclamation by the Queen of England forbidding meetings of her subjects in companies for military trainings, or practices of tactics. It seems these meetings are frequent in some parts of the kingdom, for which purpose it does not appear, and as they are not legally authorized bodies under the command of Commissioned officers, some alarm is excited.

Remarks

I am not aware of any spirit of opposition in the people of England at this time, towards their Government, but such a spirit may exist and be sustained by secret combinations, like the Orange Lodges lately suppressed by the government of Great Britain. The sentiment is hereditary, monarchical and becoming unfavourable to the common people throughout Europe with the example of the United States before them, they see that government may exist under an elective form, and

June
3

Monarchs or Governments.

it is probable that this system will
at length be adopted in all nations
where the people are enlightened on
the principles of equal rights.

Whether the people of Europe are
prepared for such governments is a ques-
tion of importance. The late experi-
ment in France seems to prove that
they were then unfit for an elective
system; and it will hardly be sur-
passed that they have since undergone
any mutual culture. A similar
experiment in England, might prove
abortive and perhaps bloody, and
cause the friends of liberty to regret too
early an attempt. When an overwhal-
ing majority of the people shall deter-
mine to adopt a free government, &
the crown shall lose their loyalty to
their monarch, the object may be effec-
ed and without much strife.

Should revolutions in the governments
of Europe, of this kind, take place, it is hoped,
they will not be attended with blood
and carnage like the revolution in France,
which has left a stain upon that nation
which time cannot erase, and demonst-
ed that without ^{some} public virtue an elective
government cannot be sustained. Let Ame-
ricans remember this great truth.

To us the idea of hereditary legislators -
is a solecism, which, as Dr Franklin

Dr. Franklin's remarks

OL
June 3. remarks, "There would be more pro-
pensity, because less hazard of mischief,
in having (as in some university in Ger-
many) hereditary professors of mathe-
matics" - "But, this he adds, was a hasty
reflection; for the elective House of
Commons is no better, nor ever will
be while the electors receive more
for their votes, and pay money when
with ministers may bribe their rep-
resentatives when chosen" (See Franklin's
Works, vol. 5, page 54, by Sparks).
This remark was confined to the
Parliament of Great Britain; but the
corruption may exist in a free
government, though, it is believed,
to a less extent.

Let it not be understood from these
remarks that any disrespect is intend-
ed towards the British nation. Even
from this. Their courts, sciences, and
numerous laudable institutions place them
on a high ground in the view of liberal
minerals men. If in any point their
government is defective, I mean in the
^{executing} ~~elective~~ executive ^{elective} legislature, they
will probably correct ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ as soon as
the people are fitted for it; and
this I think will take place at no
distant day.

June 4 Tuesday - Warm & cloudy, wind nearly ^{SE} calm. Sun out at noon & some scattered cirro stratus clouds in the sky.

^{Report} Mr. Grinnell, our late member of Congress, sends me a Report on a National Foundry, made to Congress Jan'y 12. 1839 by a Committee of which William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, was Chairman.

^{Part} The importance of a Foundry for the U.S. is obvious to all who ^{are} acquainted with military ^{affairs}; and those who are not, will be convinced of it by a perusal of the report, which evinces considerable research into the science of war. The Committee quote from several military authorities of repute, and among others Despin's Military View, (2 or more vols) This work I have not seen, but judging from the extracts made by the Committee, I think it must be valuable.

In this work is an account of the English Arsenal at Woolwich, where, when visited by Napoleon the Emperor. The arsenal after the battle of Waterloo, nearly forty thousand pieces of ordnance were seen, including only cannon, carbines, muskets, bayonets and mortars. It contains also extensive collections of military machines & models, and occupies about 60 acres of ground, on which is the foundry, boiling mill, workshops and laboratories. The number of artificers and laborers employed during peace is nearly 2000, and double that number in time of war. The whole establishment is divided into four principal departments, such as the

08 Laboratory, artillery, carriage, and mod-
gine & carpentry, each under the care and
4. keeping of an appropriate staff of officers and
artificers, under the whole under the super-
intendence of a Master General of the Ar-
mies.

The Report closes with a Bill, appropriating
a Bill, citing one hundred thousand dollars, for
report a national foundry for fabricating can-
-ed on iron for the use of the army & navy of the
a Govt. United States; the location not fixed, but
leaving left for further consideration; the site
largest to contain not less than 60 acres.

In consequence of this report many petitions
have been presented to Congress, offering
locations, each, of course, claiming to be
the best.

If one foundry only should be estab-
-lished, it probably will be located essen-
-tially as possible perhaps in Virginia.
The District of Columbia ~~pro~~ many claims
to the best location. But Congress ought
not to forget that that place was captured
and burnt by 4 or 5 thousand troops (British)
in the late war, in the face of their effi-
-cient militia. As connected with
a national foundry, I hope Congress
will open their eyes to the importance
of a well maintained militia, who will
be able to defend it against a sudden
invasion.

James

James From the Report came as a surprise, it appears. 89
4 that we are deficient in ordnance. We have
a considerable number ^{of guns} in depot and on the
fortifications; but many are old and defec-
tive ~~and~~ ^{totally} unfit for service. The Report
says "It is a well known fact that many
of the guns on board our national ships, dur-
ing the year of 1812, lost during the heat
of action, and thereby destroyed more of our
greatest defenders than of our enemies".
Of this deficiency in the ordnance Depart-
ment I was not aware, before I received
the report.

The military equipment of a nation
is necessarily expensive; but in the pre-
sent condition of the world it must be
borne. Gacqueville, a late political
writer, says "I am unacquainted with a
more deplorable spectacle than that of
a people unable either to defend or
maintain its independence". Not less de-
plorable is the situation of a nation
which possesses the means of defense, yet
neglects to use them.

5 Wednesday. Cloudy & rainy weather, with
N.E. wind and so continued through
the day.

Goettin's Gazetteer of the State of New York
1 Vol. 8, v. 8. pp 915: with a map of the State
& wood cut maps of each County &c. The Intro-
duction contains a condensed Colonial History
of the State, and explains maps of matter re-
lating to its ^{geography} former valuable work; though as
a Gazetteer it is not superior to Shaffer's. A

Page
142

Goettin
turn
y. N.
y. N.

90 It was printed at Philadelphia in 1836,
June and now preserved for our Library.
5. In the History I notice some inaccuracies in
the dates. A complete, ^{or general} ~~complete~~ History of
the State of New-York still remains a
 desideratum. Why do not some gentle
men fill up the hiatus?

No ~~state~~ ^{section} in the United States presents
so many military operations as the coun-
try now included within the limits
of New York; and even a brief detail
of those would fill out a good sized
volume.

Previous to the first settlement of Europeans
in North America, it is probable many wars
occurred between the Indian nations and other
Indian tribes east of the Mississippi; but no-
thing certain is known, in relation to these
wars, until the settlement of Louisiana
under the French.

Military The following is a list of the battles &c. which
operations have occurred within the State, as gathered from
the most authentic sources. Commencing with
in the 1687. In the month June, or August the Marquis
State of De Norville with 2000 French troops ^{of Louisbourg} landed at
New York. They landed at Cayuga, on the South shore of Lake On-
tario, marched about 27 miles, and attacked the
Senecas at Cann fields of this village, which
was destroyed with their castle. many lost on
both sides. The French were surprised & at first
driven from the open grounds. Note

June 5 Note This must have occurred on the General
Flats, or Waldsoath's farm: the same involved
by Kellicum in 1779; 92 years after the General
expedition.

(1690) 1690 a French force from Lacumacattawakee
 & returned Schenectady, on the 29th of July.
 1692 Beauvoir Expedition vs French (Smith 131)
 1693 In the month of January, six or seven hundred
 French and Indians ^{from Lacumacattawakee} carried three loads
 of the moccasins to Schenectady. On their return,
 they were attacked by Col. Schuyler with about
 300 men, near the N. branch of the Hudson & put
 to flight. (Smith 135)
 1696. Count Frontenac with a strong force
 of men, militia & Indians, invaded the Onan-
 dago County, by the St Lawrence, Lake Ontario, & the
 90 mile French River. The Onondagas burnt their
 village & retired into the woods. Frontenac de-
 stroyed the corn fields; and a detachment
 proceeded to Onondaga & captured a few Indians.
 This expedition set out from Montreal the fore-
 part of June. The peace of Ryswick at the close of 1697
 ended the war with France, but continued against
 the Indians to January 1699.

Queen Anne's were commenced in 1702. And in 1709. a provincial force, under Col. Nicholson, of 5000 men, was sent to Albany, and advanced to ~~as far~~ as the mouth of the Hudson, with the intention of invading Canada: the troops proving very sickly soon returned to Albany. (See Smith's N. York, page 194)

to Albany. (See Smith's Narrative, May 2, 1714)
1711, another force under Col. Nicholson marched
from Albany for Lake George, to cooperate with a force
from Boston, destined against Canada. The expedi-
tion from Boston, meeting with a disastrous storm
in the River St. Lawrence, returned in a shattered condi-
tion, a great loss, which induced Nicholson to return
to Albany. The year of 1713 ended the war.

was in 1746 a strong fair established at edbury to invade
of 1744 Canada, but it ^{was} given up from various causes.

June
5.

93

Colonels Allen and Arnold.

1746 Battle on Lake Champlain - American
defeated.

1747 Burgoyne takes Lacum point and Grande
Rogue & soon after, American defeated at
Battle here near Fort Ann.

Battle of the 19th of September and 4th of
October at Bemis heights, same year.

Sworn of Burgoyne Oct. 16 - 1777.

Battle on Long Island ^{with Plains} and several others
on the same Hudson, the same year.

The Battle of Plattsburg, Saratoga Harbor and
several on Niagara River, occurred in the year
of 1812.

Omittee, Siege of Fort Stanwix, in 1777, several
of Rogers & Putnam's, in the year of 1755, and
others in the western part of the State of New
York. (Also Sullivan's Expedition into the
Indian Country and Battle at Newtown,
near Elmira.) Details of these may be found
in Rogers' journal and Stans' Life of Putnam.

The Battles on the British side of the line, in the
year of 1812, would very properly be included
in a history of New-York.

6 ~~Wednesday~~ Thursday. Cloudy morning & wind
N.W. Sun out about noon, with many float-
ing clouds; after part of day fair, air cool.

7 Friday a very clear morning, with N.W.
wind; the day continued fair through-
out, with ^a few clouds & the air not very
warm.

8 Saturday. Cloudy morning, wind South.
afternoon fair, thermometer 82, and wind
breezy.

... .. throughout the day.

94
June 9 Sunday. Morning cloudy but broken
come since South; sun occasionally
out; warm air afternoon with many
clouds; ~~and~~ ^{light} thunder and ^{small} rain
The first ^{year} thunder shower we have had
this season; wind strong from NW.

Thun
der
shower
was
Last summer our hot weather com-
menced on the 10th of June, the ther-
mometer ^{at that} 93; previous to which the we-
ther was uncommonly cool.

This season the weather has been warmer,
though up to this time we have had no
hot days, and my winter clothing
has not been uncomfortable.

Sun's declination at Greenwich this
day, viz. Ephemeris, 22° 54' 42", 4 N.; at Deer-
field about 1 minute greater.

For remarks on thunder showers, see my
Journal for last July (the 18th), page 44 N^o 11.
also page 75 of same N^o.

From the observations I have made, I am
inclined to believe, that the occurrence
of thunder showers here, depends very
much on the prevalence of southerly
winds; that with a west, N. west, or
N. wind, few will occur even in hot
weather. When a southerly wind has
prevailed in the fore part of the day, and
it changes to the northward, showers may happen
June 1795

June If a westerly or northerly wind first prevails,
 9. ~~come then~~ ^{it} changes to a southerly ~~direction~~ ^{change}, Showers
 may be produced; but this, I believe seldom
 happens. The meeting of currents of air
 of different densities, both loaded with
 aqueous vapor, seems to be the great cause
 of Showers; and if differently charged
 with electricity, lightning will accom-
 pany them.

Conjectures

When the vapor and electricity are
 equally diffused through the atmosphere
~~of the world~~, I believe seldom occurs, even
 if the weather be hot; and this diffusion
 is generally ~~maintained~~ ^{continued} when clouds
 are spread over the atmosphere, espe-
 cially in a eclipse. The foregoing principles
 afford some clue for predicting the wea-
 ther, yet not with perfect reliance, since
 others may be combined with them with-
 out being perceptible to us.

10 Monday. Fair morn, with a brisk
 N. wind; many cirro-cumulus clouds
 floating briskly across the sky, with apparent
 unequal velocities. About 4 P.M. the clouds
 thickened, ~~and~~ the west, and gave us a
 few showers of rain. As the wind continued in the
 west & North-west, this was unlooked for by
 me, and militates against my theory of op-
 posite currents of air as necessary for the pro-
 duction of Showers. But may not different
 currents have met to the west of us, and the
 condensed vapor been wafted to us by the
 brisk westerly wind which prevailed throughout the day?

96 Had the wind changed to the southerly quarter,
I should have looked for shawns with
June confidence.

10

I have mentioned the apparent unequal
velocity of the clouds. This is evidently
an optical deception that often occurs.
Elucidation. See the annexed Diagram.

Let A and C represent two clouds of
different altitudes, moving on the parallel
lines AB and CD, with the same wind,
and seen in one by the eye at E.

When A arrives at A', it will be seen
in the line EA', and, referred to the line
CD passing through the highest cloud, it
will appear at A''. C having passed over
the ^{space} EA' (= AA') will be seen in the line
EC', and A'' will appear to the eye E,
to have gained on C, the space C'A'',
though they have moved over equal spaces
in equal times. The space C'A'' will be
apparently greater according as the dist-
ance between the clouds is increased, and
without knowing that they ~~are~~ are
at different elevations, we suppose the
lower cloud A, to move with greater ve-
locity than C, when they are the same.

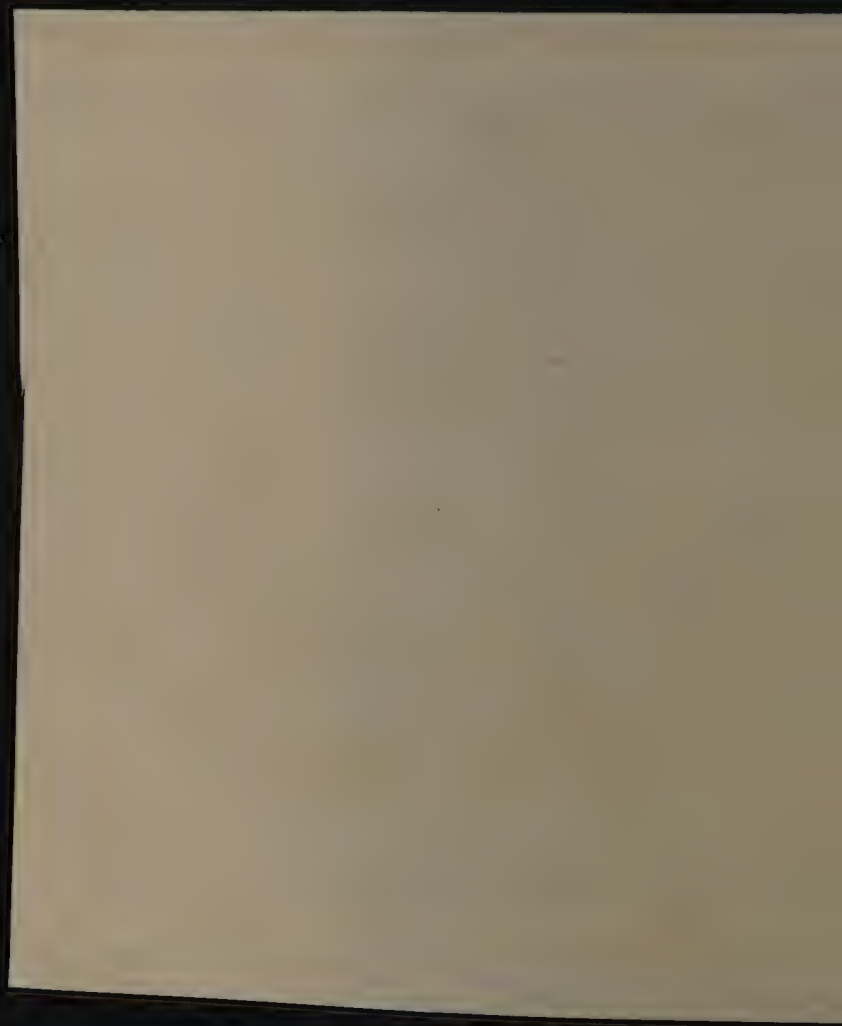
By fixing the eye upon the cloud A, and
conceiving it to be at rest, the upper cloud
C, will appear to move back contrary to
its real motion. || Opposite currents of wind
no doubt, exist in the atmosphere at the same
time, within a few miles distance, and clouds

Apparent unequal motion of clouds.

③ 411 ③ ③ 106

③ 411 ③ ③ 106

③ 106



10. ^{June} may be seen moving in them in opposite ^{direction} (97) 3
direction; but this is not often the case with
those near each other.

The same phenomena will be noticed
when two distant ships are seen sailing on
parallel lines, with equal velocities; the nearest
apparently gaining upon the other.

a [Since it appears that without a knowledge
of the relative distances ^{& direction} of objects seen in motion,
than, my ~~own~~ ^{own} form but very erroneous
conceptions of them, and often the ^{reverse} of
the truth. This is strikingly illustrated
in the study of the first principles of Astro-
nomy, where it ~~will be~~ ^{is} seen that the
notions we had imbibed concerning the
magnitude and motions of the heavenly
bodies are almost entirely erroneous,
and contrary to the beautiful and
harmonious system of nature.]

By varying the position of the Specta-
tor, or putting him in motion, these ap-
pearances will be diversified, and at the
first view ^{may} strike the mind as anomalies
inconcilable with the conditions of the
objects viewed.

(a)

11. Fine day. Thin spiculated clouds
and south wind in the morning; air
moderate; Sun out at 10; wind veered to W.
P.M. 1. many cirro cumulus clouds in the west,
and at 2 had one a small fall of rain.
After this fair & very pleasant, with westerly
winds, & temperate air. John (Hayward)

90 Haywards's Gazetteer of New England
June is noticed in the papers, as a good work.

11. A copious work of this kind would
be useful; but in general they are too
brief. Spafford's of New York is an ex-
ception, and I think, the best ^{gazetteer} that has
been published in the United States.

12 Wednesday. Very clear morn; wind
North and air cool. At noon, high
cirro stratus clouds, and a breeze
from South, the air still cool.

Afternoon sky overcast & wind NW.

This day a Convention from the Counties
of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden
Worcester, assembles at Northampton
to take measures in relation to the Liquor
Law of Massachusetts; and it is expected
several resolutions will be passed against
it. As the law now stands it is believed
the quantity of Spirits drunk will not
be lessened in the aggregate, though chronic
drinking may be checked; and in the
latter case the law cannot be consid-
ered as objectionable. Some say that
Drummonds can be reclaimed, ^{yet} it must
be admitted as salutary. But so long
as fifteen gallon kegs can be procured by
individuals and companies, and kept in
their cellars, there is danger of repetition.

12. To prohibit the use of excise spirits in 99
- truly, it is thought, would be a stretch of power
not granted by the Constitution, and as im-
proper as the prohibition of Tea or Coffee,
wherever the Legislature should ^{think} them pre-
judicial.

In an elective government the exercise
of doubtful power is rather dangerous,
as it leads to opposition to the laws, which
are constitutional. When laws are en-
acted they should be strictly obeyed,
but if they are counter to the interests of
the ^{majority}, they will be repealed, whether good
or bad. And I am inclined to the opinion,
that when a law is enacted by a small ma-
jority against a strong minority, it will
be of doubtful utility. The opposition ~~will~~
in such cases, will generally increase in num-
ber, by the accession of those who become
disaffected with government; and when
the passions are roused there is no cal-
culating to what length they may go.
A law passed at one Session and repealed
at the next has a bad effect, as it tends to
weaken the respect due to the laws, and
disturbs ~~the respect~~ confidence in the
legislature.

On the present license law much might
be said for and against it. But I am, on
the whole, satisfied that it is inexpedi-
ent at this time, and perhaps impracticable
at any time. Confirmed tipplers cannot be re-
claimed by law; they are lost to society. Let
our youth be taught to avoid excise spirits, and
they will become habitual drinkers.

License Laws.

100. Thursday. Cloudy morn. Breeze from
June SW. Last night cool. P.M. the clouds thickened
13. & a fog covered the hills, with a gentle mist.

Subscrip- One agent for the Massachusetts Abolition
tion Society, presented a subscription for the Mass
for a achusetts Abolitionist, printing at Boston,
Paper. at 1 dollar per year, to which I put my
name, and took his receipt for 1 Dollar;
the paper to commence on 16 June current.
His name is P. Johnson, and he had a vouch-
er of his subscription signed by A. Phelps.
I must now endeavour to convince me of the
incompatibility of Slavery, and its utter in-
compatibility with republican principles.
I take the paper for the purpose of leaving
the progress of reason among the people
and its effects in the Southern States,
without the expectation of living to see
so great an object effected as the emanci-
pation of the Southern blacks. yet I
think the time is not distant, when these
unfortunate men will be freed from
their chains, either by the consent of their
masters, or by the efforts on the part of
the slaves. The present state of things can
not continue.

Remembering upon Slavery, Mr. Jefferson, in
1781, said: "The man must be a knave, if
who can retain his manners and mor-
els unchanged by such circumstances;
and with what expectation should the
Statesman be loaded, who permitting

one half of the citizens thus to trans- 101
 fer on the rights of others, transform
 those into despots, and these into
 enemies, destroy the morals of the
~~the~~ ^{large} part, and the unhappy patriot of
 the other". And again: "Can the liberties
 of a nation be thought secure when we
 have removed the only firm basis, a
 conviction in the minds of the people
 that these liberties are the gift of God?
 That they are not to be violated but with
 his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country
 when I reflect that God is just; that his
 justice cannot sleep forever"; and "that
 the Almighty has no attribute which can
 take side with us in such a contest!" (See Notes
 on the State of Virginia Decr 18th). An
 excellent text for abolitionists, as well
 as a solemn warning to our Southern
 brethren. Let them pause before it is
 too late! Before the dagger shall reach,
 not only with their own blood, but
 with that of their wives and children!
 God grant that this ^{calamity} ^{may} be avoided by a
 voluntary surrender of their cruel
 usurpation and brutal disregard to
 the rights of their fellow beings.

Could we perceive a disposition in the South
our people to prepare their young negroes
for freedom, by any probable means, we
should be less severe in our eliminations.
But alas! we see nothing of this. On the contrary
some of their most eminent men unequivocally
and publicly declare they will never submit to an
~~emancipation of their slaves~~ wms

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June
13.

An emancipation of their Slaves in
any condition; and that they are
determined to perpetuate ^{slavery} ~~it~~ to the last.
If this be the feeling of the people at
large, and no secession can remove
it, every principle of liberty is justifiable
for any reasonable exertions he may
make to break down the system of
Slavery; and the Slaves for the exer-
cise of power which they may find
in the hands, even if this exercise
shall be attended with ^{the} destruction
of their oppressive masters, however
disastrous may be the result.

See
page
111

The right to hold slaves is nothing
but power, and when power is
in the hands of slaves, they have the
right to exercise it, so far as to break
their chains, and perhaps to demand
reparation for wrongs they have
suffered from loss of their liberty.

14 Friday. Fair more a northerly wind
Very fine & pleasant throughout. moderate
air. Now why these cool days and
mild changes from cold to hot, the ^{sun} remaining
at about the same altitude?

Books. In c. Boston Paper the following
Books are advertised for sale. By

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June 14 Practical Treatise on Rail Roads and
Locomotive Engines, for the use of Engineers,
mechanics, and others, illustrated by 250
engravings, by Luke Hebert.

Books. The Engineers and Mechanics Encyclo-
pædia, by the same Author

Guier's Mechanics Pocket Dictionary.

Alison's History of the French Revolution,
from its commencement in 1789, to the Res-
toration of the Bourbons, in 1815. 6 Vols
8vo. The above English Editions.

Deputies of Everett. Selections from the
works of the Hon. Edward Everett with
a sketch of his Life, by James Burns; just
published.

Travels in Southern Asia, embracing
Hindustan, Malacca, Siam, and China, with
notes of numerous nations, and a full
account of the Burman Empire, with obser-
vations, tables &c. by Alfred Wallace.

Macomb's Tactics. a concise system, toge-
ther with the manner of doing duty in
Garrison & Camp, as established for the
government of the Regular Army: Prepared
& arranged by Capt. S. Cooper, Aid de Camp
and Assistant Adjutant General, under the
superintendence of Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb,
commanding the Army of the U. States.

Dumas's Travels, 1 Vol. 12 mo.

Hayward's Gazetteer is highly recommended. By
W. H. W.

104 what means Mr Hayward obtained the
June matter for his work, is to me unknown.

14. From maps he may have fixed the position
of the Counties correctors; but without some
correspondence with the inhabitants he must
have ^{been} deficient in minuteness, as respects to many
essentials. I fear the work will be found
faulty in this respect.

15 Saturday A clear morning S.W.
wind - not a cloud to be seen. At
10 A.M. small cumulus clouds appear
in the west. Hence they ^{have} been wafted from
a distance, or generated where they appear.
Clouds. by the condensation of the vapor in the
air? They appear nearly stationary,
though the wind is brisk at S.W. but
this appearance may be owing to their
distance. At noon no cloud was ob-
served east of the meridian, excepting
a few small patches in the S.E.; nor were
many seen in the West. A southerly wind
continued brisk through the afternoon
and contrary to my expectations the sky
was pretty free from clouds. I had ex-
pected showers, and had they ac-
crued, intended to have noticed the forma-
tions minutely. The day not very hot.

16 Sunday. Cloudy morning, or rather over-
-spread with ^{cumulus} stratus clouds with
occasional showers. The sky - wind West; a

June little fall of rain last night - air cool.
 16 Clear about 9 AM and brisk N.W. Wester.
 At 11 the air so cold that I found a
 fire in my room necessary. Here again
 we have another proof that the heat of a place
 does not depend alone on the position of the
^{on the lat.} Sun. The cooling of the air this day, we
 might suppose, was owing to a flow of the
 air from the northern regions to supply, or
 restore, the equilibrium of the atmosphere
 caused by the heat of the sun reaching the
 air south of it, ^{the} lighter. But the question is
 why this effect is not uniform at all
 times? Hence it is evident some other cause
 is in operation.

Remarking upon the effect of the Sun upon the
 Dr. different planets Dr. Dick says: "The degree of
 Dick. heat, on any planet, even on different portions
 on the of the same planet, must depend in part, and
 Sun's perhaps chiefly, on the nature of the atmosphere,
 upon other circumstances connected with the
 constitution of the planet in combination
 with the influence of the Sun's rays. These
 rays undoubtedly produce heat, but the
 degree of its intensity will depend on the
 nature of the substances on which they fall;
 as we find the same degree of sensible heat
 is not felt when they fall on a piece of iron
 or marble as when they fall on a piece of
 wood or flannel." Celestial Seminary page 57.

In the afternoon the weather fair until about

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16.

3 o'clock, when a slight shower passed across the South; the wind still brisk and part of the clay very strong. Other sprinklings from cirro stratus clouds, during the afternoon: no thunder during the day.

17 Monday Morning Fair, with a N.W. wind. Afternoon sky hazy & air becoming warmer.

In Jenkins' Gazetteer of the State of Ohio, we find the following description of ancient smelting furnaces, found in the Township of Liberty in the County of Washington, the same in which Marietta is situated, in Ohio.

See Wash-
ington
County
in Jen-
kins'
Gazetteer.

Near the beds of ^{that is, very fine} pyrites, ~~there~~ ^{are} numerous furnaces, built of stone with hearths composed of clay. They contain cinders with pieces of stone coal partly consumed, which had been used for fusing iron smelting ores. Iron ore in great quantities is found in detached masses in nearly all the hills, but not in great quantities. The furnaces are very ancient, as large forest trees are growing immediately around them. No less than 20 or 30 have been discovered within the space of a few miles.

By what people were these furnaces constructed and worked? It will hardly be supposed by the Indians. May they

not have been the work of the Spaniards who first settled the country on the
17. Mississippi, and who, ^{might have} descended to the Mus-
kingum in search of Gold and Silver?

See page 126
In 1541, history informs us, ~~that~~ Soto &
his Spaniards were in Mipowri where they
remained 40 days; once an exploring party
was sent to examine the regions to the N.
(See Barrengt, Vol. 1. page 59. & 60.).

The age of the forest trees mentioned by Jen-
kins, makes nothing against this suppo-
sition. But if Soto's men did not as-
cend the Ohio to the Muskingum, other
Spaniards might have been led to it, by
representations made to them subsequently,
by the Indians, with whom they might
have had intercourse; once some Span-
ish relics which are said to have been
found at Pompey, in the State of New
York, favor the supposition. The pyrites
mentioned by Jenkins, might have been
mistaken for Gold by the Indians, and rep-
resented as such to the Spaniards.

Washington County bounds S. on the Ohio
and embraces the lower part of Muskingum
river, on which is the fine town of Meeri-
ette, the first settlement made by civilized
men in the State. This was in 1788 by
eight families, under the guidance of Gen. Rufus
Putnam. The elevated plain on which a
large proportion of the town stands, is the site

100 of curious and extensive remains of the
Jumelabor and ingenuity of an ancient race,
17 of people, who once overspread the western
Country, and whose history remains a
problem yet to be solved.

The rapid progress of settlements in Ohio
We cannot but excite astonishment. From a
nearly uninhabited region inhabited by the red In-
dian and wild animals, within 50
or 60 years it has ^{been} spread over by a civilized
and industrious people, amounting in
State 1830 to 937,637, and at this time proba-
bly to nearly one and a half million.
Since this progress been predicted in 1788,
when I was at the age of 23 years, it would
have been deemed as the wild imagin-
ation of an enthusiast. What a pop-
ulation must not our other western
States present within 50 years from
this time! Should a Canal be
constructed from the Mississippi to the
the mouth ~~mouth~~ of the Oregon, within
that period, it would not be more sur-
prising than what has occurred, within
the last 50 years.

18 Tuesday. Sun seen in the morn,
but the sky soon covered with clouds;
the wind South. At 11 A.M. wind
S.E. an uncommon quantity here, ^{but} ~~more~~
variable from S.E. to S.W. and sun obscured.

June - all day out; air warm. P. M. clouds covered
18. the sky came a sprinkling of rain fell be-
tween 3 & 4, and considerable rain fol-
lowed until night, with a brisk wind.

19 Wednesday. Fair sun & cool. N.W. wind
this morn, which continued through the day;
wind brisk and cold, and fine view
of scenery in my sitting room. I from a point.

Boston Weekly Messenger, edited by Na-
thaniel Hale, at the office Nos 4 & 8 Congress
Street. Price 2 cts. per annum. This paper is
printed on a large sheet, containing 20 col-
umns, and for quantity of matter, is not ex-
ceeded by any paper in the United States, exclusive
of advertisements, of which very few are
inserted. To fill up such a paper weekly,
must be no small task, and ~~must~~ re-
quire the assistance of much
that is not interesting to all tastes. In the
pursuit of such a paper, my method is
to cast my eye over the columns, and
select such ^{pieces} as are adapted to my taste;
and I generally search for subjects that are
connected with science and art, passing
those containing ~~political~~ scribbles relating
to politics; of course I often find but
meagre gleanings, and throw down the pa-
per with disgust. There however who
are fond of political matter may find
much ~~with which~~ to gratify themselves (I

Boston Weekly Messenger

June
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Thursday. Moon fair, but hazy sky 111
with S. wind, the air warmer than yes-
terday; P.M. wind veered to the South-
west; the sky ^{slightly} hazy and very few deep
clouds are seen. If the mixture of
southern vapour produces clouds why do
we not see them now? It is difficult to form
any certain theory relating to this formation.

The Letters of John Q. Adams, addressed
to the Citizens of the U States, now publishing
in our papers, contain much matter of
great moment to the nation, and ought to en-
gage the attention of the friends of liberty.
He says "The danger which I believe at this
time most imminently threatens the Union
arises from the struggle of the States in which
slavery has taken too deep root to be peacea-
bly eradicated, to preserve, extend, and
perpetuate that pernicious institution.
"The principal error committed so earnestly
maintained by them, that neither the peo-
ple of the free States nor Congress have any
right to interfere in any manner with their
institutions, is not sufficient to serve their
turns. They are continually summoning
the free States to sacrifice their own prin-
ciples, to sustain the institution of slavery.
"We have seen them call imprudently up-
on the free States for penal laws to punish
their own citizens for harboring or performing
the office of common humanity to fugitive
slaves". And after citing several instances

June
20Adams
Letter

of this kind, he says, "The policy of the South with regard to the affairs of the Union is exclusively devoted to that object. That was the impulse under which they effected the dismemberment of Mexico, and the establishment of the Republic of Texas. A part of that plan, as you now know, was to annex to this Union the new Republic, with an extended belt of fine climes of latitude across this continent to the South Sea. Had that plan been consummated, a territory sufficient for the formation of ten States with the new brand of inviolable slavery upon their brows would have been brought to sit like an incubus upon the nation, and nothing less than the intermingling of free men could have saved us from the re-institution of slavery upon ourselves". This scheme Mr Adams thinks is still at work, and as evidence even, and he mentions the Caroline as of Mexican amalgamation and separation from the North.

He
means
on

My opinion has been that a separation of the Union under present circumstances, was not the object of the Southern people, as they must see that such an event would probably weaken their power over the slaves, and in case of a war between the two divided nations ^{effect} a destruction of

June
20

Slavery in the Southern nation.

But when new Slave States shall have been added to the union, so as to give the Southern section a strong ascendancy over the Northern, the "Carolina party" may be ready for a disunion of the States, by which they might for some time be able to sustain their abominable system of negro slavery. Yet let them not flatter themselves that they ~~will~~ ^{will} be able to sustain it for a long time.

Surrounded by antiquarian free nations, no Slave nation can maintain its Slave institutions. If the present experiment of freedom in the West Indies shall prove successful, some time shall adopt the same plan in his Islands, while Mexico and the Northern States remain free, slavery in the circumscribed nation must be of short duration. Wars will be unavoidable so long as men are governed by avarice; and it would be a miracle if surrounding free nations should submit to the impositions necessary for sustaining the system of slavery in a Slave nation. ~~War~~ ^{War} must occur. And war to the Slave nation that adventures on a contest with strong antiquarian free ones. Let then the Southern States form a Slave union, which must of course be a weak military one, and attempt to enforce their impositions upon free

Slavery.

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June
20.

unhappy nations, and their doom would
soon be sealed. Blind indeed must be
the Southern people if they cannot see
this. They may however remain blind,
and separate themselves from their Southern
brethren, provided they can obtain
sufficient strength to effect it. But let
them remember that in case of such an
event, they will be crushed by the
spirit of liberty now pervading the
nations of the world, and become a
byword among freemen. Slavery then
will not even cannot be sustained, un-
less science, arts, manners, and a sense of
the justice of God be obliterated.

Speaking of Abolition and Colonization
Societies Mr. Adams says: "I believe the
plans hitherto proposed by them all, so
far as regards the abolition of slavery, ut-
terly impracticable; and I believe them
equally liable, at this time, to the
charge of preposterously persisting in the
pursuit of objects obviously and notori-
ously impracticable". For the ~~abolition~~
emancipation of slaves or the abolition of
slavery in the U. States, he says "the search
for the philosophic stone, or the casting
of nettles by the camp of the stars, were
rational & sensible amusements in compari-
son with the serious undertaking of the Coloniza-
tion

Slavery.

Immigration Society" As respects the latter, Society
20. I think him perfectly correct; but why
he should change the form ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} sentence
only persisting in measures impracticable
when their design has been to enlighten the
people on the subject of slavery, and to remove
the evil by lawful means if possible, I
do not see. And for men to remain silent
when they see their fellow creatures in mis-
ery, inflicted upon them by men who
have no other right to such occupation
than that of prayer? And what have the
abolition Societies attempted but the elip-
sion of this light? For this, it is true, they
have been threatened with vengeance, and
not only by the southern slaveholders, but
by their brethren who profess to hold to
the principles of the declaration of Inde-
pendence, that all men are ^{created} ~~born~~ ~~free~~
~~and~~ equal. Yet none, they have felt
this vengeance from those pretences of
liberty, even to the shedding of blood.

After his conclusive reasonings against
Slavery, will the Adams say that free
men shall remain dumb, and lament
in silence that their brother republicans
can thus inflict sanguinary cruelty on their
fellow men? Abolish these Societies and
little would be heard of the horrors
of Slavery; the southern planter would then
be free to resume the lash upon the unfor-
tunate blacks, and the execrable trader in cot-
ton, indigo & tobacco, in the northern States,

Slavery.

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June

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to injury the profits of his trafficks with
 out remorse. I mean will not thus
 submit to degradation and wrong, even
 if the principle of their rights, in speaking
 and writing, shall produce further
 betterment ⁱⁿ of the union. When it becomes
 dangerous to cut freely their freedom
 is at an end, and liberty or peace.

The attempt to abolish Slavery in the
 District of Columbia may ^{indeed} be fruitless, as
 long as so many at the North are opposed
 to it. Mr Adams says "no member of
 Congress from any one of the southern
 States, where Slavery is established, would
 dare vote for abolition in the District;
 nor could he return with safety to
 his person among his constituents if
 he should." The time may come when
 the members from the free States
 will find their votes not less influ-
 ence by their constituents. The moral
 influence of ^{it is true} free men will forbid
 personal violence; but a political
 death may ^{be certainly} follow the re-
 frusal of a vote ~~against~~ ⁱⁿ slavery.

If it be true, as Mr Adams says, that
 the southern members of Congress dare
 not vote from fear of personal violence,
 whence can we derive confidence in
 the rectitude of the ~~other~~ laws they may

Slavery

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20

month. If fear is to operate in cases of Slavery, why not in laws relating to Taxes, or the punishment of formidable crimes; Or is this is the actual state of society in the Southern States, to what can we attribute ^{it} but to the existence of Slavery? Mr Jefferson seems to have understood the effects of ^{this institution} ~~Slavery~~. He says "The man must be a prodigy who can maintain his manners & morals undisturbed by such circumstances" What can be recovered the truth? -

The existence of Slavery in the United States is a most unfortunate circumstance. Without it, the States might be happy and prosperous under a Union, with it one section will be pitted against another, the slave section to maintain this unnatural institution, will constantly be making inroads upon the rights of the other; this will create irritation which may end in hostilities, and our future history may be a record of blood (see page 120 ¹³⁴ of this N^o.)

21 Friday. Morning announced with thin clouds through which the Sun was seen, - wind South and air warm. P.M. Clouds much the same, with appearance of a Shower in the South and some thunder, and between 5 & 6 a sprinkling rain here. At

Slavery

June 21 another small rain with some thunder,
er; all from the SW. quarter.

22 Saturday. Cloudy morning, nearly calm,
and last night much rain - fell. P.M. a wind
from NE & still cloudy & rather cool. and much
the same weather continues to the close of
the day.

The Sun has now reached the tropic
of Cancer, and ~~now~~ pours down his rays
from a meridian altitude of about 71 degrees,
yet though the altitude has been nearly
the same for several days, we have had
no very hot weather. Corn and grass
crops are not so forward ^{as} this time
last year, when our people commenced
mowing. Some say that the grass crop
is rather light and not ready for
the sythe (as Webster gives the name). Wheat
and rye appear well.

Since my last notice of the summer solstice
what a distance our Earth has been whirling
through its orbit at the rate of ^{about} 1,600,000
miles per day, and still very part of the
astronomical machine remains in com-
plete order! At the first thought can
we ^{form} an adequate idea of such a stupendous
and machine as that pervades the
by astronomers; and do we not consider
it

June
22

it will be a fancy contrived by man
of wise indignations? This would be
be rational to the uniformity in the
science of astronomy. But when we look
to the heavens with the eye of the mathe-
matician; when we ~~look~~^{behold} their sublime
magnificence through the telescope and set
our reasoning faculties to work, all
doubt vanishes; once receiving our ideas
above the contrivance of the vul-
gar, we are "clearly convinced and af-
fected with the conviction of the existence,
wisdom, power, goodness, immutability
and superintendency of the Supreme
Being".

"O'er the unvarying canopy'
The wide the wonderful expanse'
Let each bold infidel agree
That God is there, unknown to chance".

Astron-
omy
purpa-
se
of

The perfection to which astronomy ^{has} been
brought since the discovery of the
of the great Newton, cannot but excite
our admiration. Astronomers now
~~handle~~^{solve} their most intricate problems
with as much facility as the seaman finds
his latitude and longitude. The science
is not a doubtful one to be set aside by
future discoveries; It may be improved by
more perfect instruments, but the great prin-
ciples, as laid down by Newton, Laplace
and others, will remain: they are found
all are the immutable laws of God, and

June
22.

and all that man can do, is to close over
 once as fully, than to practice. Art is no
 my usual as other sciences that have
 their foundation in nature, and by some
 called the works of man. They are not
 so. Man gives the technology, God the
 the laws and principles, and he who
 sees them cannot but admire, wonder
 and adore.

Mess.
Aboli.
tionist.

Memo. Rec. the Massachusetts Aboli.
 tionist from Boston. June 20th. No 18 vol. 1.
 The first for 1 year by subscription. It
 shows a good spirit in its course. A part
 of Mr Adams' 2^d letter which I had not pe-
 rused, is inserted. Speaking of the crying
 enormities already made by the Slave
 States, in violation of the free ones, he
 says: "It is for them that you will have
 ultimately to stand to your arms; and it
 is for them that I would gladly now see
 you buckle on your armor". Slavery he ^{thinks} ~~say~~
 will be extinguished throughout the world.
 "But that the day is yet far distant I am not
 permitted to doubt; and that in our own
 country it will be smothered by convulsi-
 ons and revolutions in ^{the} moral, political,
 and physical world, from which I turn
 my eyes to more cheering contemplations,
 appears to be probable".

Adams
2^d Letter

After reciting several of the murders and

"When I witness scenes like these transacted in the face of day; when I hear principles like these issuing from the professor's chair, from the chancellor's bench, from the diplomatic saloon, come from the land-jobber's gaming and dinner table, all in frightful harmony with one another, I hang my head in dispondency at the prospects of the rights of man, for the short remnant of my days, throughout the Union, and even in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Adams' prospects are gloomy; but who that has carefully noticed recent events and learned the peculiar feelings of the Southern people, will say they are too deeply shaded?

If Mr. Adams has truly represented the inevitable state of the Southern people, no doubt we shall be told that this ^{unpleasant} feeling has been produced by our efforts to bring about emancipation of their slaves, and ~~that~~ ^{that} therefore we must cease our efforts for the sake of harmony. Those who believe ^{in the good effect of such} ~~that~~ obnoxious can elude, know little of the policy of the Southern leaders, ^{who} ~~they~~ no doubt would applaud such a retrogression of the principles of liberty, and very complacently receive our

June

22

to make once submitting law, even from
 life of amendment in future.

But such placid conduct would not
 satisfy; we should be required to act in their
 case; and should they be able to effect
 their object of annexing ^{new} southern and west-
 ern slave States to the Union, instead of em-
 mancipation of the present slaves, we might
 look for a reinstitution of slavery through-
 out the Union, ^{& that} as soon as the southern sec-
 tion should find themselves a majority.

Is there no ground for such apprehensions?

The answer is strikingly given by Dr. Chas-
 Dr. nings. "I see the north giving way to the vehemence of the South +++ Not long ago there
 were rumours that some of our citizens wished
 to suppress by law, all discussion, all ex-
 pression of opinion on slavery, and to send to the
 South such members of the community as
 might be claimed as instigators of insurrection
 +++ Public sentiment has seemed to me
 to be losing its healthfulness and vigor. I
 have seen symptoms of ~~declension~~ ^{decay} of the old
 spirit of liberty. Servile opinions have seemed
 to gain ground among us. The faith of our
 Southern in free institutions has waxed faint,
 and is giving place to despair of human im-
 provement. I have perceived a disposition
 to denie abstract rights, to speak of freedom

June 22 as a dream, ~~crisis~~ of Republican govern-
 ments as built ~~up~~ in sand. I have per-
 ceived a faint hauntedness in the cause of hu-
 man ~~rights~~ rights. The condemnation which
 has been cast on abolitionists, has seemed
 to be settling into acquiescence in slavery.
 The sympathies of the community have
 been turned from the slave to the master."
 These retrogressive principles of liberty must
 have been seen by every discerning man; and
 they may be "the beginning of conceptions which
 we shall one day bitterly rue." Sunday 3rd July 1843

23 Sunday. Fair day, with a breeze
 at W. many cumulo stratus clouds at Noon,
 and air mild. This afternoon the atmos-
 phere in general free from clouds, & of course
 a bright sun at the summer solstice, yet cool
 and pleasant. How is this temperature to
 be explained? On some of our summer
 days the thermometer ranges to nearly 100,
 even when the sun is not very bright,
 and within a short time after to 40 or
 lower, the sun remaining nearly at the same
 altitude. I often repeat the question, because
 it constantly occurs to my mind.

24 Monday. Fair Morning, wind gentle at S.
 and air cool. I found a fine muspary in my
 sitting room at 11 A.M., when the sun was cool-
 ed by extended clouds. Most of the day cloudy
 and a few drops of rain fell.

123
June
25

Tuesday. Warm fair, wind S. & S.W.,
some rain last night, wind soon veered to
N.W. Niagara is a cool and pleasant day.

An old acquaintance, Jonathan Dickinson
son Esq. of ^{Ellenridge} ~~Committee~~ in the State of New
York gave me a call. About 28 years since, as I
passed by him, I made a tour up Lake ^{Erie} ~~Erie~~ ,
from the State of Ohio. He informs me he was in
the same country last year, and was surprised
at the improvements there made. Where
formerly were extensive woods, farms & villages
are now seen, teeming with inhabitants.
The country has undergone a
complete transformation. He is now 61
years of age; son of the late Col. Dick-
inson of this town. Says that several
sons of my old friend Col. William Stevens reside
in his town, and are respectable.

26 Wednesday. Warm foggy but dissipated
at the rise of the sun & then fair, wind N.
The day fair & pleasant throughout
without many clouds.

American Antiquities. In our Papers we
have some fine accounts of the ^{recent} ~~recent~~ discoveries
made in the Mounds of our western Country, but
ingenious they are rendered doubtful from the
vagueness of the statements & want of descrip-
tion of the writers. I do not however dis-
parage the discovery, in future time, of others
that may live to light the origin of the people.

that have been found. So we think 124
seems to be two kinds of them; one very an-
cient consisting of rude materials, the work
of savages ~~people~~; the other of more recent
date, the work of civilized people. The most
remarkable of the latter have been discovered
in the County of Onondago in the State of New York.
Among these are various metallic implements
such as chains, gun barrels, and blacksmiths
tools; particularly in the townships of Pom-
pey, Onondago and Camillus.

In the appendix to the Life of Breant, by
Col. Stone, (vol. 2) we find some data con-
cerning these relics, by De Witt Clinton, said
to have been collected from the Six Nations, and
D.W. partly from a manuscript journal of one of the
Clinton French Jesuits. The following is the substance
of the information (page 47 of Appendix)
Carye In 1666, at the request of an Onondago Christian,
Korus a French colony was directed to repair to his
village for the purpose of teaching the Indians
arts & sciences, and to endeavor to civilize and
Korus Christianize them. His name Harakontie.
Korus. The Indians, at this time, had a fort above the
village of Janesville, on the banks of a small stream,
a little above which the chief would have his
new friends sit down. A few months since a
small village (called by the Indians)

The little colony remained 3 years, in a peaceful
& flourishing situation, with a small chapel in which
the Jesuit preached to the Indians & French.

About 1669 a party of 23 Spaniards arrived at the
village, under the guidance of the Trappeurs, who had

125 been taken captive by the southern tribes. It is
June supposed they came up the Mississippi, as it has
26 been "ascertained" they passed Pittsburg, and on to
Olean Point, where leaving their canoes, they traveled
by land. They had been informed by some of the
southern tribes that there was a lake at the North,
whose bottom ^{was} covered with a substance shining &
white. They took ^{it} from the Indians description, to
be silver. But being told ^{or supposed} there was none ever seen
in or about Onondago Lake, they were offended & sought
a quarrel with the French. Because they thought
the mine was kept secret. The Spaniards at-
tempted to explore the country to find the silver.
The Indians at length growing jealous of both
French and ^{Spaniards} ~~Spaniards~~, who they supposed
were plotting a scheme to rob them of their
lands. The Onondago & Cayugas were collected,
and on Oct 16th, a little before every
week, the colony & Spaniards were attacked by the
^{Indians with} ~~Indians with~~ fire arms; every man was immediately fired
or broken apart, and all the Europeans were killed
not one escaping to relate the disaster. Thus perished
the little colony whose labors have excited so
much wonder and curiosity.

Anti
quities
in N.
York
State

The French in Canada, on making inquiry respecting
the fate of their friends, were informed by the Indians
that they had gone towards the south, and at the
same time ^{they} showed a Spanish coat of arms, and
other national trinkets. This was confirmed by
a Frenchman who had long lived among the Senecas
and who visited Onondago at the time the Spani-
ards were there.

The history, in the opinion of the learned author,
accounts for the appearance, at this place, of a small
village with evident remains of a blacksmith's shop,

June as seen at the first attempt by the English. 126
26 (John McClintock purchased the Jesuit manu-
script does not appear)

His added by another writer, that in several
other places in the country the remains of black
smith's shops have been discovered, and in some
instances the tools used by the trade. A black-
smith's vice was found, deep in the ground, in
a farm in Grandage Hollow, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south
of the turnpike, under the remains of an old fort near
the spot accounted for these relics. On Grandage Creek
immense implements of war & husbandry have
been found scattered 4 or 5 miles in length. Swords,
gun barrels, gun locks, bayonets, bullets, axes, hoes and
various other articles of iron, have been found. I
have ^{scarcely} seen a clug up on the farm of Mr. Wyman
where are found all the above articles. On the same
a stone of considerable dimensions was found
on which was carved (rudely) some European cha-
racters; but it has been lost. Astor has been
purposed in the Albany museum found some
years ago in the town of Pompey, 11 inches long by
12 broad & 8 in thickness, containing an inscription. In
the centre was the figure of a tree with a serpent
climbing it. Thus

Leo X Do (The tree &c.) Ls.
Virg 1520 + N

The inscription (says he) may be thus translated.

Leo X. by the grace of God; sixth year of his pontifi-
cate. 1520. The stone doubtless designed as a sepul-
chral monument, and the letters Ls. probably the
initials of the name of the person deceased. The cross
to inform that he was a Catholic; the reverse of
some other emblem (Spaniard in America 1521) The

inscriptions found at Pompey.

127. Letter (Rev. Mr Adams of Syracuse) thinks there
June can be little doubt but Spaniards, carried
26 thence as captives or otherwise by the loss of
gold, were at Pomfry. Not as early as 1520.

Brant's
research
as In the 2^d Vol. page 486, same account of
Brant's efforts, made in France to determine
if emigrants left that nation in early times
to settle in America. He obtained nothing,
however, further than, that about 1520 several
ships were fitted out and sailed from
L'orient bound to America, freighted with
goods, and carrying out a number of traders
& other individuals, with families to plant
a colony; but nothing was recorded concern-
ing their enterprise. Probably these were
the ships of Lauson & Roberval, and the
date placed 20 or 30 years too early.

According to Brant a Tradition prevailed
among the Indians, that in an age long ago,
there came white men from a foreign country
& settled ⁱⁿ this country, by consent of the indi-
ans, and were at length cut off to a man.
(see page 486). Were they "Northmen" of whom
we have lately heard, by the Society of North-
em antiquaries of Copenhagen?

A more probable explanation I
think can be given.

Letter Recd a letter of June 12. 1839, from Son Quethus at
Springfield Illinois. Had had a touch of fever & ague.

June 27 Thursday. Morning fair but hazy sky¹²⁸
and calm. meridian South wind freshened;
the day generally cloudy & a little rain
fell - our cool.

28 Friday. Cloudy & rainy morn, wind N.
most of the day out. Sun out at 6 P.M.

29 Saturday Warm broken clouds; wind
South at noon & sky clear - afternoon wind
NW. with wide sparse clouds, some thunder
and rain - our warm.

now. Our people are at this time cutting their
ing grass. A few began some days ago: grass not large.

Democracy in America, by Alexis de
Stue Book. Laqueville, avocat a la Cour Royale
de Paris. Translated by Henry Reeve Esq.
1845. 8vo. p. 464.

This work has been published at New York
last year, with an original Preface and
notes, by John C. Spencer. Counselor at Law.
It is the fruit of a Tour made in this Country
by the author, and has attracted great at-
tention in Europe, as containing much in-
formation of our democratical institutions,
and should be read by Americans, not only
for instruction, but to give us the views of in-
sightful Europeans, concerning our Govern-
ment. The author is sometimes incorrect in some
of his statements, but his views are most often
true. The Spencer has corrected

Laqueville.

129 in his notes, in an appendix. Mr. Spencer
June says. "it is hoped that the Citizens of the U. States
29. will patiently receive and candidly consider
the views of this accomplished foreigner,
however hostile they may be to their own
preconceived opinions and prejudices!"

"No foreigner, (he adds) has ever exhibited such
a clear, clear, and correct insight of the man
chinery of our complicated ^{existing} systems of Federal and
State Governments."

In his Introduction, M. Jacqueville says. "This
Book is written to favor no particular views,
and in composing it I have entertained no de
sire of serving or attacking any party. I hence
undertake not to see differently, but to look
further than parties, and whilst they are
busied for the moment, I have turned my
thoughts to the Future".

He like many others at this time, seems to
think that a great revolution is now going
on in the minds of the people of Europe in
relation to governments, and that the demo
cratic form will finally overtake those of
the aristocratic structure. The expression of
the former, now making its appearance, as given
by the author, will no doubt be ^{extensively} read in
Europe with great interest; and to prevent
false impressions from some inaccuracies of his,
it is important that the connections of the
Spencer should meet their eyes.

Jacqueville on Democracy

June 30 Sunday. Fair day - since M^o.
 very clear and pleasant, the wind a gentle breeze
 at sun^{set}, a perfect calm; the sky clear and
 serene puts an ^{an} placid appearance. All
 the disturbing elements seem to be in equi-
 librium^{at rest}. The all pervading and ^{universal} ~~static~~
~~existing~~ principle, gravity, is still active &
 whirling us through the heavens with un-
 checked force, yet we perceive it not!

"That very Law that moulds a tear
 "And bids it trickle from its source,
 "That Law purifies the Earth a sphere,
 "And guides the planets in their course!"

How wonderful is the machine of ma-
 ture! By a due improvement of the faculties
 given him, man sees and understands a point,
 and while he obtains, he seeks for further
 knowledge. In this he differs from other
 animals, that rest satisfied with the gratifi-
 cation of their instinctive appetites.

I have somewhere noticed the remarks
 of a plain farmer upon the intelligence of
 dumb animals, which may describe respecting
 the "The horse knows (since he) but does not know
 that he knows; but man knows, and he
 knows that he knows". The distinction is
 good, and perhaps as accurate as can be
 given by the most learned.

131
July

Monday. morning overcast with
1. thin clouds, but the sun seen; - wind at
first northerly & cool, but soon changed to
south. Most of the day fair & moderately
warm, with some occasional showers
in the west; the wind blows from the
south.

Mr Grinnell sends me a Report of the
Survey of the mouth of Susquehanna &
one River & the head waters of Chesapeake-
Bay, with a Chart, made by order of Con-
gress, with a view of improving the Harbor
Survey of Havre de Grace.

It seems that from the great quantity of
debris brought down the River, the waters
are becoming shallow both in the River &
at the head of the Bay, and thereby the navi-
gation of sea vessels impeded. The conclu-
sion is to deepen a channel which shall
keep itself free from alluvial obstructions.

The quantity of debris brought down rivers
is often immensely great, and the consequence
is that their channels are constantly filling
up. In estimating the transporting power of
water, the Engineer, (Geo. W. Hughes) says, "we must
not forget its buoyancy, on which, indeed,
its force mainly depends. The specific gravi-
ty of many Rocks is but a little more than twice
that of water - granite and limestone being
about 2.50. The ease with which a person
will lift a large stone in water to the surface,

July 1. is a well known fact, dependant on the buoyancy of the fluid. If a man can lift in air, a rock weighing 100 lbs, whose specific gravity is 2.00, he can lift, with the same ease, 200 lbs. in water. It is from overlooking these facts that we are often surprised at the immense racks which are frequently torn from ^{their} beds, and transported considerable distances by the force of Mountain torrents.

From these facts it may ^{also} be seen how easily rocks are transported from place to place by water, when they are attached to large masses of floating ice, even when the current is not rapid.

Haven de Graaf, situated on the western side, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, it is supposed will become a great place of trade, when the canals in Pennsylvania are completed; and the Engineer says "it would form a convenient port for an arsenal of arms, magazines and munitions of war". Would it not be too much to expect to see every, commanding a superman naval force?

The width of the Susquehanna at its mouth, measured from the Light house on the west shore, is stated at 4600 feet; and its greatest depth 56 feet; mean depth = 15.5 feet. Pelmen's Island lies in the river above the town.

None of Sturges Life of Brant.

At page 21. I have noticed Sturges Life of Brant, at some length. On a further perusal of the work I find the following part in relation to my former views, and yet both

133 To the Chief. The leader of the Indians in the
July 1. attack on Gen. St. Clair, Nov. 1791, has been
supposed to be Mecheemnagwa, or the Little
Swette a chief of the Miamis. It is believed
the however, that though nominally the com-
Indian mande in Chief, he was indebted both to the
Brant ~~counsel~~ and the presence of another Chief:

150 of the Mohawks were engaged in this
battle; and Gen. St. Clair probably died
in ignorance of the fact, that one of these
warrior spirits against whom he contended,
and by whom he was so signally defeated,
was none other than Joseph Brant - Sha-
yenelenagee. The fact, some say, has
been derived by ~~the author~~ ^{him} from Brant's
family. If this be true, it is remarkable
that it has not found a place in history
until this time. The Indian force is said
to have been from 1000 to 1500; and the battle
on this point of ~~the Indians~~, evinces bravery
and steady perseverance, beyond any found
in our Indian History. Brant's defeat 1755,
was of a different character.

Stili- How far the movements of a large body of Indians
tary in the woods, can be regulated by a skillful com-
mander. mande in the line of action, is a matter of doubt. No
Indian mechanism is found among them by which con-
cent ^{of action & respectful obedience} can be insured; this must be left in a great
measure to the chiefs leading the clans, and if there
is a unity of action it must be by chance. But
such a commander as Brant ^{will} do much more
ous to a battle, by choosing the time & place and
inspiring his followers; and also by inducing them
to

July 1. ¹³⁴
 retreats their attacks when repulsed, or
ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ charging them off when he sees no probability
 of success. In the attack upon St. Clair the num-
 ber on each side was about equal, ~~but~~ ^{but} a great
 proportion of our troops were militia, and
 perhaps inferior in battle to the Indians. In
 Sullivan's expedition in 1779, Brant commanded
 the Indians, but in no case, except at New-
 town where they were fortified, did he ven-
 ture to bring them into a general action with
 Sullivan's regulars. Had Sullivan divided
 his force into several parties, and marched
 in different directions, the case would proba-
 bly ^{have} been different. But he wisely kept his
 men together until he had driven the Inde-
 ans back to Genesee river; nor did he venture
 to cut by detached parties until he viewed near
 Cayuga Lake, on his return to Tioga Point.

In all invasions of an Indian Country, it is
 necessary that the force be sufficient to beat the
 enemy in a general action. Small parties are
^{indeed} sometimes successful, but this depends on chance
 which often turns against them. Where an
 attack can be made by surprise & a rapid
 retreat follows, a small party may be success-
 ful; but little benefit can result from
 such incursions, for the Indians though dis-
 covered from their cabins are still at home,
 and suffer little from this ~~kind of~~ defect.

In our Sullivan expedition, though many villages
 and large crops of corn ^{of the Indians} were destroyed, yet little
 benefit was derived from it. The two succeeding
 years they ~~were~~ were more active than be-
 fore, and made depredations to the very
 skirts of Schenectady & Albany, ^{where} the frontiers suf-
 fered severely.
 many in number in our views, and yet with

135 When the Indians have become populous, ~~have~~
July former permanent villages, and adopted the arts
1. of agriculture to a considerable extent, they become
more tangible, and military expeditions into
their thickest settlements may produce a good
effect. This was the case with the Creeks and
Cherokees in the back parts of the Southern
States in the Revolutionary war. In several
expeditions into their ^{southern} ~~country~~, the success was
complete, and they were soon compelled to
seek for peace.

In one of these expeditions, under Gen. Pick-
ens of South Carolina, in 1781, with about
400 mounted men, he burned 13 towns,
killed a number of 40 Indians and took
a number of prisoners, with ^{scarcely} the loss of a
man. In this expedition, the attack on
hanging back, sword in hand, in close fight,
was found most effectual; but this ^{mode} was
impracticable in a country covered with
thick woods, as in the western parts of the
Northern States, where almost infantry
riflemen and a few portions of light ar-
tillery were indispensable.

2 Tuesday Noon foggy, but soon cleared
off, and a south wind prevailed. P.M.
many thin spread clouds, brisk wind, air
moderate, raising the mercury to 80°.

3 Wednesday Heavy clouds, rainy morn,
and air warm; last night the warmest
we have had this season. Until this time wint.
in bed clothes were comfortable, and
necessary. Whence this sudden increase of ca-
loric? How is it radiated from the earth? The
wind gentle from South. The clouds

Pickens's Expedition

July cleared off before noon, and we had 156
3. a clear & warm day; in the evening some
lightning.

4. Thursday Fair morning with a westerly
breeze. Most of the day fair - a few clouds
again from a thin cloud from west. Air
moderate.

This is the anniversary of the Declara-
tion of our Independence. The day
on which the thirteen States declared the
three self-evident truths, "That all men are
~~born~~ created equal, that they are endow-
ed by their Creator with certain unalien-
able rights, that among these are life
liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The day is to be celebrated at several
places in the Commonwealth: at Greenfield
Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, is to deliver
an address to an assemblage of people of
this County, for which engagements have
been published in the papers, by which
is called a Whig party. At Ashfield, I
am informed, an opposite party, called
Democrat, is to listen to an address from
R. Dickinson of this town. Both parties
improve the day, to stimulate the young
men to come to the polls at our next
elections of State officers, and both to con-
demn the politics of the other, as destruction
of our principles of republicanism. Both
may be honest in their views, and yet both

Have the 4th of July anniversary.

137
July 4. more or less in error, which is not likely to be corrected by ex parte representations.

The point in contest between the two parties, does not appear to me of so great importance as some suppose. It is rather a question who shall be at the head of our government, ^{them} ~~that~~ what principles shall govern the people.

~~Now~~ Our northern men, I believe, are attached to a republican form of government, but they differ in relation to its administration; yet the people at large are not, in fact, at so great a variance as they are led to believe; ~~and~~ Our southern brethren, ^{also} profess to be republicans and take much of liberty. But so long as they hold such a number of their fellow men in chains, and traffic in them as they do in their horses and cattle in violation of the self-evident truth "that all are created equal", we can hardly grant them the name of republicans.

One defect in our present position, is the want of a proper sense of the evil nature and tendency of Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States & ~~which~~ is likely to be the great bone of contention between the northern and southern parts of the union; and when it arrives at its height will be a true divider, of a minor kind, since subside.

Severe conflicts may follow; but they will

Political Parties.

Southern Slaves

July 4.

result in the amelioration of that part
of community that is now wrestling under
the grasp of a power which grinds them to dust,
and deepens them below the rank
of the beasts of the field. That the Republic
of the North ~~that~~ ^{should} remain indiffer-
ent to this present state of the southern
slaves, is a mystery, and spreads a dark
veil over their patriotism & their humanity.
Nothing but long habit could induce such
apathy. It is like that of the boy who felt
no pity for the Eels that were skinned a-
live, because they were used to it.

One effect of the day, I observe, which I
think is harmful. Many of our young
people divert themselves in their elegant light
vehicles, and visit vine & pens, on moun-
tains and notice scenery; and if they are
inattentive to political subjects, they are
not so to social intercourse. So long as
these ^{refining sports} ~~joins~~ with intelligence, shall be
cherished, I fear not a denudation of
republican principles among our youth.

"New England, first in Freedom's Van,
To tail a whip for injured man,
Still true to virtue, dares to say,
Obedience is Freedom - Man obey!"

Green
Peas

This day, dined with my Neighbor
Arms on a fine dish of Green Peas. He ^{spoke} ~~of~~
these lush kind, which are evenly ~~and~~
~~ready~~ ^{easily} revised, with ^{easy} ~~bursting~~. They may be

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July 4th sown broad cast, or planted in rows or hills. The latter is preferable, as the crop may be kept free from weeds.

5 Friday. Warm fair; wind North, last night cool. Clear day from afternoon ~~clear~~ evening.

6 Saturday. Dark, cloudy morning and heavy thunder and rain at about sun rise; wind N.E. P.M. Fair, with numerous cirro cumulus clouds & a thunder shower about 5 o'clock. Air moderate.

In the News Papers of the day we find the Prospectus of a paper, under the title of United States Sentinel and National Union, to be published in the City of New York. It is to be daily at 10 cents, Semi-weekly at 5 dollars, for the year, payable in advance.

A large amount of money, it is said, has already been subscribed to sustain it, and that John C. Calhoun has alone put down his name for 5000 dollars. "The principles which the paper will advocate will be, the uncompromising and watchful foe to Abolition, which, is said to be, but another name for Disunion." It will aim to convince the many among us, who have been misled by prejudice & fanaticism, that they have no business,

News Paper at New York.

July 140
I will not interfere with the domestic institutions of the South. I will prove to them that if civil war and separation result from their wholly ~~un~~ conscious, the shame and sin are upon their heads. I will prove to the abolition merchant who is embezzling a fortune from Southern patronage, that he makes a poor return by making war upon his brethren. I will speak before the Northern community the truth on this agitating question, without favor and without fear.

The last ^{part} of the above promises, it is
hoped, will be strictly adhered to, for
certain. I am, nothing can be more fa-
tal to the "institution of the South" (i.e. so called
republican they have chosen for their
infernal system of black slavery) which
some of their human patriots say, is the
corner stone of republicanism.

Under the former government of the Deys
of Algiers, had our patriots of the South
found themselves chained to the wheel
^{in its capitol} ~~became~~ ^{and} chained to their labors by
the lack of their masters, they would
have felt most forcibly the good sense
of the sentiment expressed in the pros-
pectus. Their misery, however great,
might have been lessened by the consider-
ation that their servitude was necessary
as the corner stone of that government, &
the happiness of the people, in their "clon-
ic institutions".

July 6 That a paper of the character of the one proposed, should be patronized by the Southern constituency is not strange, but that it should find aid from our northern republicans, is not so readily countenanced at the first view. Suspicion, however, furnishes a ready solution to the seeming mystery; and humbly as it may be, who can doubt that in the free states men may be found, who would readily engage in fitting out ships with chains and manacles, stalls and confined apartments, for transporting the Africans to the southern ports, could they do it with impunity and thereby enrich their coffers? I flatter myself that a brighter day is dawning: The subjects, even of the monarchs of Europe, have opened their eyes to the horrible traffic they have hitherto pursued; and without subscribing to the self-evident truth that "all men are created equal", they are endeavoring with greater rapidity towards the rights of men ^{than in} some of our republican states in America. See it not in Geeth!

My opinion of the genuineness of my contemporaries has been favorable, and I still would hope that there are among us, men who cut from ^{any one} principle and would sacrifice something for the public good. But since I have intruded the ^{question} on

July 4th of many heretofore considered as ^{and} 149
& probably ~~particentally~~ in the virtuous struggle
against the monstrosity institution
of Slavery, and in the case of Slavery
I have been compelled to believe we
have few good men among us than I
had supposed. I was not aware of the
deleterious effects of a spirit of enmity as
now exhibited; nor did I believe that
the finer sensibilities of our nature could
be eradicated and replaced by a selfish
ness that knows no pity for suffering hu-
manity.

To treat of the subject of Slavery and
keep within the bounds of moderation,
is a difficult task, and I have here quit
it with a ~~strange~~ ^{from} a recent Part, adapted
to the faith of July.

"My country! bid thee hence for ever shame!
A by-word and a hissing thru' the things:
Thy boasted Liberty is but a name,
While Slavery's ^{shielded} by thine Eagle's wings."

7 Sunday. More cloudy, with a breeze
from south. Sun soon out & air cool.
Cirro cumulus clouds through the clouds
a few drops of rain fell. Cool day.

8 Monday. Morning a thick fog which soon cleared
off. Wind south and rather cool; A.M.
air warmer. at 4 thunder shower from the
west; another ^{shower} at 6 o'clock of rain.
The ground is now very wet with mud.

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July

9 Tuesday - Main foggy, soon clear & calm. Between 10 & 11 o'clock, while no current of air could be perceived, a sudden formation of cumulus clouds was seen in the NW, and sprinkling of rain fell, accompanied with distant thunder. Air moderate. Are these clouds the effect of sudden condensation of vapor in the atmosphere over us; or are they brought from a distance by imperceptible winds in the higher regions? The former I think most probable.

At this season of the year when the air is calm in the morning, & the sun rises clear, the eastern atmosphere is heated and rendered lighter than the western, and of course the latter flows to the east to restore the equilibrium. This is one cause of the prevalence of our westerly winds. In the vicinity of the Ocean the effect may not be the same; for the coldness of the water may affect the temperature of the atmosphere over it. Were the surface of the Earth all level or all water, since the Sun the only cause of temperature, probably the winds would be more uniform, while the declination of the Sun ^{continued} ~~was~~ nearly the same.

P.M. Several masses of clouds indicating showers, appearance of the cumulo form; but soon assuming the cirro appearance, they seem to dissipate or pass off with little or no rain. A gentle breeze from NW. & some distant thunder. Air moderate.

10 Wednesday. Main foggy & calm; clear about 8 o'clock & wind from South

Winds

July P.M. South wind with attended with 144
10 warm air and hazy sky; may be said to be
hot

11 Thursday. Cloudy morning with an early
shower and some thunder. Calm.
Sun occasionally seen before noon, and
a south wind commenced. P.M. air warm
several appearances of showers, a few drops
of rain with thunder. Shower in the
evening.

12 Friday. Morning a high dense fog - air calm,
a south wind commenced before noon,
and the sky grew cloudy covered with clouds
P.M. clouds broken & masses including showers
appear, ~~and~~ distant thunder is heard; a few
drops of rain fell.

of our Deerfield
~~Deerfield~~ Valley: - Its condition at
the time it was settled by the English,
and its present aspect.

Here, "A green field, in the bosom of hills
winds silent with its ^{own} blue stream! Here,
midst the waving oaks, were the dwellings
of kings of old" - of course.

Could we remove the veil which
has covered the history of this ^{our} country for those
series of years, before it was ^{known} settled by
Europeans, what scenes would ^{not} be brought
to light? If a ^{people} ~~once~~ once inhabited it, superior
to the present ~~race~~ ^{in civilization} of Indians, as the
mounds and other works of art found
in the western parts of the United States indi-
cate, these scenes might ~~have~~ been interesting

Valley of Deerfield

July 12. The first notice of me (in history) concerning
Dorchester is in 1637. The towns on the lower
part of the Connecticut, (Windsor Hartford and West-
thursfield) having suffered in their agricul-
ture by the Pegot war, finding themselves in
want of subsistence, sent two agents up the
river to Petumtuck to procure Indian corn
raised by the Indians of that place. They
were successful; the Indians loaded 50 ear-
oes with that article, and conveyed the same
to the distressed towns, by which the people
were enabled to subsist through the ^{following} winter.

From this circumstance I am inclined to
believe ^{our} meadows ~~at that place~~ were then
cleared, or partially so, of ~~the~~ ^{its} woods, and
probably had been much cultivated for
a long time perhaps many centuries.

The indications every where seen in the
valley, that it was once the bed of a lake,
or an expansion of the waters of our River,
are too strong to admit of ^{a possible} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~supposition~~
~~that it had been occupied~~ ^{occupied} from the first
settlement of the country ~~by the Indians~~

The Report of the exploring committee of the
Dorchester proprietors, in 1664, affords ~~some~~
~~the~~ proof that the meadows were destitute
of woods ~~at that time~~. The Report says,
"we at length arrived at the place we sought
after. we called it Petumtuck, because the
there dwell the Petumtuck Indians. Having
ascended a little hill, apparently surround-
ed by rich meadow land, from that spot we
beheld broad meadows, extending far north

Dorchester Valley

149
July
12

west end south of us. In these meadows
we could trace the course of a fine river,
which comes out from the mountain on
the north west, and running northly,
through many miles of meadows, seemed
to us to run in among the hills again, at
the northeast. The tall trees of button
wood and elm, exposed its course.

Here the valley was covered with woods,
the river could not have been traced by the
"tall trees", nor seen at any considerable dist
ance either up or down.

Previous to their intercourse with Europeans
the Indians must have been destitute of iron
implements, since their cultivation of the
valley ~~was~~ ^{of copper} very imperfect.

Whether the valley ever was thickly cov-
ered by woods may be doubted; the frequen-
cy & violence of the river freshets, often burying
large vast quantities of ice and drift ~~wood~~
^{timber} would sweep from the ground the young
growth of trees and shrubbery; and if
the drift wood was ^{thrust by} piled by the waters
in large masses, ~~it~~ ^{they} would easily be cleared
off by fire.

The indigenous trees found in the valley
since my recollection, indicate the ^{nature} ~~kind~~ of tim-
ber which originally prevailed. Among which
were various kinds of oak, walnut, and maple,
elm; butternut, ~~chestnut~~ ^{poplar}, ash, butternut
bass, aspen, ~~and~~ a few chestnuts on the high-
est ground; among the inferior sorts were Wil-
low ~~and~~ sassafras, gumac. and elder. Some
of the oaks & maples standing within my recollection

Deepford Valley

July 12 ¹¹⁴⁸ some of great size and probably very old, presenting venerable appearances.

In what was called Dickinson's great pasture, were three ^{or four} maples of a prodigious size, though much decayed in the interior, and probably of several centuries growth.

On viewing these venerable trees retrospection brought to the mind the time when the red man reposed in their shades after the toils of the chase, and in ^{little} ~~eterns~~ enjoyed their ^{sweet} ~~sweet~~ spirits long before the white man heard of ~~the~~ ^{the} of the paradise they had so happily selected at Pocumtuck.

Very few of these old indigenous trees are now ~~seen~~ ^{remaining} in the valley. ^{They are now} ~~destroyed~~ ^{prostrated} them, and in most cases even their stumps & roots have decayed. One of these venerable trees, ^{an oak,} is seen on the left of the road as we descend into the meadow from the south end of our street. When I saw it, it was called old, and its present aspect does not superficially differ from that which it exhibited on my first knowledge of it; a few others of an equal age are seen in the valley. ^{and this} "Organic forms with chronic changes strive, live with die, and die to revive!"

It was very common to ~~see~~ ^{stand} some of these trees, in the vicinity of the meadow lots, under whose ^{shades} the laborers ~~had~~ occasionally took shelter from the scorching rays of the sun, ~~and~~ ^{and} for refreshment. In these ^{shades} ^{in many of the} ~~often~~ ^{years} I feasted on the wholsome, but plain farm ers dinner in the hot season. After the Indians ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ it was the practice to repose

Old English Valley

149 a short time upon the shuddered grass,
July by which the ^{weakened} ~~limbs~~ received new
12 vigour for the afternoons toil.

Told of these scenes, the part who ^{for his olden mitiq'd them} ~~never~~ ^{solace}
weathered abroad under the beating rays of
the sun without his embellish^{ing} of the
of the ^{caused} happiness of the ~~inhabitant~~ ^{laborer} ~~farmer~~.
But he forgets to depict the pain he in-
curs in the field, when the arable soil
sorens his feet while eluding through
the long even rows; ^{his} ~~the~~ parched throat
comes the eagerness with which he views
the ^{unbragging} ~~farmer's~~ tree, in the distance, where
he may quench his burning thirst &
brace up his trembling limbs. The close
at part who has put the labor of the farmer
in, but for ^{heat} ~~the~~ home under the darting
rays of a summer's sun, will duly ap-
preciate the easy life of the field laborer.
But if the farmer has less ease and less per-
plexity than ^{some} the simulantary professions,
his life is a scene of hardship, which
detracts the elasticity of the ^{nerves} ~~carcass~~, stiffens
the joints and brings on premature old
age. If he is ^{not} ~~not~~ liable to the gout &
other diseases incident to a life of inactiv-
ity and of the urgent indulgence at the
table and the bottle; he feels the toil
a ^{fatigue} ~~fatigue~~ of giving the ~~species~~ "sweet of the
leaves"

Since the first occupancy of ^{one} ~~the~~ valley
by the English great cultivation have oc-
curred in the River; In some instances the

Deepening Valley

July 12 ~~had~~ is changed ~~to a more~~, and 150
in all points the banks ^{are} more ^{up} shifted.
forming new tracts of alluvion. Some ponds
and morasses have been filled up or chained
and little waste land is ^{now} seen. ~~There will~~

The cultivation of the meadow has been
improved in some degree; but whether the ^{the} best
moulds have been adopted is a question.
So a stranger passing through it ~~at this~~
^{in the summer} season of ^{naturally} crops like a rich garden, and
he ~~will~~ suppose that great profits are de-
rived from the crops, which is not strictly
true. The want of pasturage on the
mountain lands for the rearing of cattle,
is a great drawback to the meadow farmer.
Relying on the mountain farms for
his stock ~~of cattle~~ for winter feeding, he ^{for} pays
a heavy price,
makes but small profits from his crops,
and his labors have for the pittance re-
turned ~~little~~. The valley ^{however} furnishes a pleasant &
healthful residence, but not a profitable
one. For further particulars con-
cerning the valley, see page 62. No 3 of my
journal, or Sketch Book.

13 Saturday - Morning fair, wind south, and cool.
P.M. wind west. A fine bright day, and agree-
able air. Up to this time no very hot weather
has occurred, like that of last season.

14 Sunday - Morning fair & cool, and south
wind. soon clouded over and between 10 & 11
o'clock a rain commenced. P.M. still cloudy
with occasional sun and showers and air
cool. Some distant thunder in the fore-
noon

Dispersed Settles

451. Monday. Warm cloudy - Air calm -
July 15 Rain commenced about 8 o'clock. P.M.

Southerly breeze - cloudy & occasional
rain until six o'clock. Some distant thunder
late in the afternoon.

Dr. Williams informs me, that being at
Worcester last week, he visited the Hall of
the Historical Society at that place, and
saw an old map of the Country about
Lake George, including Diesken's estate.
Old Map. { on 9th of September 2^d Williams, on the 8th September
at Worcester 1755. The map of considerable size; the
author's name he did not recollect.

2 feet 3/4
Square
nearly. In an old Boston News paper printed
during the year 1755, I once saw the
prospectus of a Map answering this
description, if I recollect, by one Timothy
Clements, Surveyor, and I took some pains
to find it in Boston; but was unsuccess-
ful; nor could I ascertain whether
the map was published. Probably the
one seen by Dr. Williams, is the same I
have sought for. The Library of the So-
ciety at Worcester, Dr. Williams says, is pretty
extensive. Why do we not procure more
from it? even of the Proceedings of the Society?

16 Tuesday. Warm foggy. Soon fair & S.
wind. P.M. fine & very pleasant.

17 Wednesday. Warm fair - wind South.
late in the afternoon clouds covered
the sky indicating rain. Some distant thunder.

July 17 By two letters of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn
 of Boston, published in the Courier, July 10th
 and 12th, it appears he has recently made
 a tour into the North part of Illinois to ex-
 amine the country. The letters are dated
 Lake Michigan June 2nd and Lake Erie June
 24th. He thinks the north part of Illinois
 and south part of Wisconsin is one of the best
 tracts of land in the Union, and is peculiarly
 adapted to a new England population, as
 the rivers and streams are as limpid as
 our trout-brooks, and run with a swift
 current over clean gravelly beds, within banks
 that are never overflowed, while the cli-
 mate is pleasant, and as healthy as that
 of the northeastern states, being within the
 same parallel of latitude.

Sum-
 tion
 Illi-
 was
 "The mounds or ^{in says} ~~turnouts~~ are more numer-
 ous on Rock river than in any other portion
 of the western country. I examined groups
 of them at 13 places within a distance of 15 miles.
 They were from 7 to 43 in number, at various
 locations, and extended along ^{the} bank, at some
 points, for more than ^{half} a mile. They are round,
 or in the form of embankments, like the breast
 works of field fortifications, and in many cas-
 es the latter are from 50 to 200 feet in length.
 Their height varies from 7 to nearly 20 feet.
 They extend from near the mouth of Rock
 River, through Illinois, far into Wisconsin
 territory, - showing how closely that region
 must have been populated some 500 or 5000
 years since. The General wishes some enter-
 prizing man of genius & taste, would undertake
 an accurate examination of those ancient ^{con-}struc-

153 eternes fortifications, or cities, and republish
fully or disjunctive works, illustrated with a map,
17 on which each should be accurately designated,
and embellished with plans & elevations of
each of those wonderful structures, and descrip-
tions of the various articles of manufacture
or art, which have been, or may be found,
or more extensive excavations being made?

I heartily join Gen. Deane in this wish,
and I hope he has taken sketches of some
of them himself. An accurate plan of the
River no doubt might be delineated from
the surveys of the engineers last season, and
perhaps they have already done this. It
hoped we have among us, some Humboldt
who will engage ^{the} ~~in~~ difficult, but pleasing
task, of clearing away the veil that covers
these surprising structures.

Beauty of the Country The following picture of the beauty of the Country
is charming, & perhaps exaggerated. "The most highly
cultivated and ornamented park and domain
of the nobles and affluent gentlemen in England,
cannot be rendered, by art, so picturesque & surpassing-
ly lovely. There is no tangled underbrush, dead
trees, fallen rotten logs, morasses and bogs, rocky
hills, or rough inequalities of surface, and one can
ride on horseback, or drive a carriage all through
the country, on a broad trot, as well as over the
best constructed roads, - on Boston Common, which, by
the by, is not to be compared to hundreds of those
scenes of amusement, which may be divided into spaces
of the size of that celebrated public square, each of
which would surpass it in beauty." The ^{whole} country
at this season of the year is spangled with innum-
erable wild flowers of exquisite elegance, ^{presenting a beauty} ~~and~~ ^{superior to} any thing ever beheld. What a Country!

July 18 Thursday. Morning fair - wind South. 154

P.M. wind west clear & rather warm.

19 Friday. Morning fair, and wind southerly

P.M. very clear and good summer air.

A New Work.

Bowdler's Historical Collections in Massachusetts, 1 vol. 8vo, 624 pages, with 204 views, a Map of the State, and several ^{small} ~~other~~ cuts, mostly wood, price 3 shillings.

This is a most entertaining work, for those of an antiquarian taste, ^{as well} as a Gazetteer of the State, all the towns being described, and of a great proportion ^{partially} views given. It contains also the outlines of the History of the State, as an introduction.

In the description of the towns their present state is given, and much of their old history, including in many, the names of the first settlers, and many extracts from old journals and authors relating to particular places. A short description is given ~~of~~

the several counties and ^{the} that of the towns follow in alphabetical order.

See page 69 { This, and his similar work on Connecticut, are two of the most entertaining works I have met with. By furnishing a similar work on Rhode Island, Mr. Bowdler will have given us a pretty full history of New England. The two works completed, must necessarily have cost a large sum; but I think he will find a remuneration in a rapid sale. Such laborious research & expense of art, should not go unrewarded.

Bowdler's Massachusetts.

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July

20

Saturday. Nam foggy, wind south at noon our warm A.M. Shower in S.E. with distant thunder. P.M. wind brisk and some indication of a Shower. They came at sunset a warm day.

Yesterday my Daughters Isabella arrived from Boston, via Springfield, left all friends well. Took the rail way to Worcester thence in stage to Springfield; through in one day. When the rail road is complete the journey from Boston to Springfield & thence back to Boston, may be performed between sunrise and sunset in the longest days of Summer; or from Boston to Schenectady in the same time. Three days (or runs) will carry the traveller from Boston to Buffalo. Forty years ago this would have been deemed impossible. For what may not science carry us!

By multiplying engines & cars on rail ways, what facilities will not this mode of transportation afford to military operations? But as we improve in arts and sciences, may we not hope, that national disputes will be adjusted without an appeal to arms?

21 Sunday. Cloudy & rainy morning with a warm and very humid. Sun shine about 10. P.M. many heavy cumulus clouds with sprinkling of rain and at 2 a considerable shower & some heavy thunder, from west. They continued showered for some hours & lightning more frequent than we have had this season.

July
22

Monday. Morning shrouded with a dense fog, air humid, warm and a breeze from SW. fair before noon. P.M. showery with some more strokes of lightning. During these showers the heavens were overcast with clouds & little thunder was perceived among them; the flashes ~~seemed~~ seemed to be between the clouds & earth.

Quere; ~~was~~ ^{there} not ~~there~~ an electrical equilibrium among the clouds, while it was otherwise between them and the earth? And therefore the discharges were either from the latter to the former, or the reverse, according to their positive or negative states?

This, it appears to me, is the ^{necessary} result of the laws of electricity, as explained in the Franklinian theory. The weather is now warm and showery frequent, suitable to the crops of Indian Corn; but I can perceive our ~~crops~~ crops of wheat will shrink in the heavy. Some of these crops have a rank growth.

Electrical Equilibrium

23 Tuesday. a slight fog in the morning, soon clear with a breeze from NW. P.M. sky very clear and fine N. weather. No appearance of showers & few clouds of any kind. Our farmers needing rice, the crop good, and at the present price a profitable one.

24 Wednesday. Morning fair, pleasant air and breeze from NW. P.M. wind changed to South, the sun hot but dry air; to which thin clouds spread in the west. This ~~is~~

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July 24 His day Isabella received a letter from
her brother Arthur from Paris July 12th on
business; says nothing of his health. States
that he may be at Dusseldorf in Sept. or
October next, and return soon to Illi-
nois. At evening I also received one from
him of the same date, relating to his busi-
ness with Miss Lydia Williams. States
that his French cousin Eugene had left him

25 Thursday Main cloudy, and south wind.
Last night some rain; sun out occasionally
about noon. All evening & many clouds.
In a ride through South meadows to Bloody
Creek & thence back by Wapapa, I was sur-
prised to see so many fields of wheat of a
start growth. It is of the bearded variety and
if it escapes blight, will afford nearly a
sufficiency for family use in the town.
This crop was formerly considered extremely
uncertain on our old lands, and was sel-
dom raised, excepting on newly cleared grounds.
Is the success of this crop owing to improved
agriculture or to some occult cause pro-
ducing a change in the soil?

Where our meadows is sandy, I had sup-
posed the application of clay & lime, and
where clay is preponderant, some kind
lime would fit the soil for wheat; but the
present success of the crop is not owing to
this husbandry, as it has not been in-
troduced to any great extent.

July 26 Friday. More fair and breeze from South, some fog. P.M. Rain N. weather hot and some distant thunder in the N.E. a little rain.

Stroke of light-ning at W. Spring Hill

Hot days in the interior of the country

By the papers. A heavy thunder shower at Northampton & further south. Light-ning struck the Baptist Church at Ipswich (W. Springfield) last Sunday. It was carried down the rod to a staple then sent down the body of the Church and shattered the interior. The people had just left it, otherwise probably many lives might have been lost. Probably the rod was not well inserted in the earth. People who visit us from the sea-board of the State remark that our air, at this season, is much hotter than in their quarters. This no doubt is the truth as they are cooled by the cool breezes from the ocean. This excess of heat however is not found on our mountain ranges where the influence of the higher atmosphere is felt.

27 Saturday More fair & a northern breeze. P.M. Hazy sky and warm air.

28 Sunday. More fair and N.W. breeze. Sky soon became hazy and some distant thunder in the S.W. a few drops of rain fell. P.M. wind S.W. and the air warm.

29 Monday More fair, southern breeze & hazy. P.M. thin spread clouds & hot air & brisk wind.

154
July 29

Though hot and brisk south wind no cum-
lous clouds appear, indicating a shower; the
aqueous vapors seemed to be diffused over the
heavens, ~~which perhaps~~ ^{which perhaps} kept up an equilibrium of the
electric matter in the atmosphere.

30 Tuesday. Day fair, South wind hot.

Gave
to
Whiting
ham

With Dr Williams. This day made a trip to
Whitingham in Vermont via Greenfield, Colrain.
Heath, and over the Green & Walker Land &
Houghton ^{has left} ~~land~~; arrived about 2 o'clock P.M.
Towards night proceeded to Rowe and put up
by invitation, at Dr Goulds, there being no
public house in the place.

Crops
on the
route

Along the whole route fine crops of wheat
were seen, and especially on the Green and
Walker farms, and fine crops of grass, which
the people were gathering. The country at this
time appeared to the best advantage. Crops of
Indian Corn were fine & small, on the highland
In the west part of Whitingham visited ~~the~~ D.
Garns Wheelers farm of 500 acres, on which is
a good brick house & 4 barns, one of which is
75 feet long. Most of the cleared part of the
farm is pretty level and much of it is enclosed by
a surrounding fence, looking like a common
field; the principal crop is grass. Near the
middle ^{of the farm} is a strip of bluish woods in a north
and south direction, left to break the mighty
winds which prevail in the winter. There
were no Indian corn or but a small quantity
of English grain; but was informed that there were
many promising crops of wheat in the town.

Soc 27
at
Pond

In a low tract of land west of Whitingham
Village is seen what is called Sackville pond
of limited extent; but by a small dam

July 30 at the outlet, the water is sometimes raised so as to spread over 4 or 5 hundred acres. When drawn off in the summer season part of the bottom is spread over with grass, which is cut for hay.

origing The pond is said to be named from an Indian who often resorted to it to catch fish, ^{other} ~~because~~ ^{other} ~~once~~ other furred animals; the site of his cabin is supposed ^{to} ~~to~~ be over.

This Indian, probably, is the same who was well known to the old inhabitants of Deerfield, and is said frequently to have resided in the adjacent woods, and was finally drowned in Deerfield river at the old Chesham's ferry, in a state of intoxication. So called, it is said, fled from his tribe in Lower Canada, in consequence of some high crime he had committed, thought to be murder, and thinking he could not return. He was sometimes a soldier in our service.

Assume distance NW of ^{the} Soledade valley, is Mine of the mineral Spring, which once acquired some celebrity for its virtues. Its name neglected, the building erected over it demolished, and nothing but a cairn placed over it marks the spot. From the taste of the water I think it contains iron & lime, but little of any good. On the west side of the town of Deerfield river, its southerly course, at the foot of

July ¹⁴¹ the Hoosick range of Mountains in Reads
30 hore. To the north are some high peaks.

on the route from Whitingham to
Rouse (about 4 miles) we pass through
an open country, fenced into numerous
fields of grass, and over a rocky con-
tingence on which is a mansion house
(Prospect) and lawn owned by William Streetter.
This residence affords a most extensive
prospect all round the horizon; and
though a pleasant situation in the summer
time, must be a bleak one in winter;
and none but a Green mountain Boy
would be content to make it his residence
at that season.

Grass fields } Covered with large crops of grass. The
lands at this time present an appearance
resembling an extensive meadow, with
this difference, the surface rises into ele-
vations presenting ~~various~~ ^{repeated} heights though
not abrupt. Very few buildings are
seen on this route, and hence the land
licence so much cleared of their woods
is rather mysterious.

At Rouse we saw many fields of wheat
which are promising; and as the country
is elevated, and of course cooler than the
valleys, why may it not, by proper culti-
vation, become a wheat ^{growing} country? If lime
is found necessary in its cultivation, it
may be obtained, and at a cheap rate,
from the quarries in Whitingham & Reads.
hore. The country must be ^{excellent} for grazing

July 30. since raising of cattle sheep &c; and¹⁶²
though the winters are long and severe
there must be an ample supply of food
else, if the people know the advantages
they possess ^{for} in procuring it.

31 Wednesday. The main, at Rome, foggy
with a south wind. Proceeded to the up
Charleston village (Stable City) in Charleston, the
main route (the middle one) over a hilly country
upper presenting some good farms, with fine
village looking crops of grass, wheat, oats, and
potatoes and good grazing pastures. Be-
fore we reached the valley of Deepford
River in which the village is situated, we
crossed a deep ravine very high lands, near the
cut margin of a tremendous ravine, through
which flows a stream uniting with Den-
ford River. When I saw the edge
cut might be more than 1200 feet
above the valley. I believe the estimation
would be within the truth. Is this ra-
vine natural or has it been made by
the abrasion of the water of the creek. A
new road runs ^{up} the ravine to Rogers.

This ^{new} village is increasing in buildings;
a new one for a high school and two
good sized mansion houses are nearly
completed on the abrupt elevation on
the north of the place. A small fertile
meadow is seen south of the village, bordering
south on Deepford River.

Proceeded down the Charleston road
Shallons & Shallons falls. There is a very
handsome village, recently built, & well known
for a place of business. Its fine water falls

143 - shops, visit in vote manufacturers and
July mechanics, and probably will with
31 mostly became a place of much ^{logicians} ~~business~~
at this place is an Academy commended
readily a considerable notice, though said to
my - be rather sectarian of the Baptist order.
Since my last visit to this place, great im-
provements have been made in the road
eastward, by carrying it near the foot of
the mountain on the left, and through
other parts of Shelburne, at a very con-
siderable expense to that road making
town, more for the benefit of the pub-
lic than themselves. Should the falls
become a great place of ^{mechanical} ~~business~~, the time
may come when a road may be necessary
down the valley of Deerfield, ^{near} to unite with
the river road to Hartford in Connecticut.

In ~~very~~ short visits I noticed the neat
Neat A- constitution of many buildings in various
nsp of places, generally shingled, ^{and} in white paint, ^{which}
Houses which gives a lively appearance to the
~~various~~ scenery. From Colburn a road
is now partially graded up ^{the} valley
to the northern part of Heath, the ascent
of which will be gradual.

In the afternoon we reached home
in a heavy shower, attended with
some sharp lightning.

The weather at Whitingham on Wed-
nesday, by the people there, was said
to be the hottest they had felt this sea-
son; but I was told the mercury was

184

July not higher than 82 degrees; in our valley
31. it was about 90. This difference is owing
to the ~~great~~ elevation of Whiteingham
above our valley; there is the best att.
that place at any time so seems with
us, even the crop of Indian Corn is generally
very small & hardly pays for the labor
of cultivating it.

In the camp of the ~~tavern~~ Dr. Williams
was called ~~on~~ to visit six or more females
who were laboring under ~~various~~ ^{various} affections, as
inclining to it. In a ^{house of} country where I
should have ~~expected~~ ^{supposed} "every breeze wafted
roses & health", I hardly thought we should
find sickness of any kind. But this
distinctive disease seems to be the
bane of our mountainous regions.

August 1. Thursday a Warm fair, enlivened NW;
day fair throughout, even the cir-
miles - the effect of a W. wind.

By the paper we learn that yellow
fever prevails to some extent, in New York
City. As that, & more Southern Cities, in-
crease in population this fever will pro-
bably become more frequent, and I think
without imputation from the West In-
dies & South America, or other tropical regions.

2 Friday. Warm cloudy; wind South &
even cool. Sun occasionally seen through
the clouds, but generally cloudy.

A Pamphlet of 224 pages, large 8vo, has recently
appeared

August 2 bloody "institutions" of the Slave States, where ¹⁶⁶
liberty grows under chains & manacles,
more ~~abolished~~ ^{abolished} than ever existed at Algiers.
Our proslavery men may tell us of the
danger of such developments, to the Union
of the States! To this union I would cling
so long as a probability ^{remains} of bringing
the Southern people to the principles
of ^{true} republicanism. But if this Union
can be preserved only by submission
to ~~this Southern~~ ^{this Southern} system, then we may pay
too dearly for its preservation. The
time may come, and indeed has come,
when the rights and liberties of the free
States, must succumb to the Slave States in
the South; ~~and~~ ^{or} a spirit like that of
our revolutionary Fathers must be
roused to save us from the iron hand
of despotism (Let us open our eyes to
the impending danger.) Can it be credited
that at this time Citizens of Massachusetts
are ^{sold} into perpetual slavery in some of
the Southern States! See pages 140 & 141-142
of the pamphlet, for proof of this fact.

3 Wednesday. Warm fair with a thin fog; air
calm. P.M. South winds. many cirro cumu-
lus clouds, and cir hot, but no appearance
of showers. Air nearly calm at night.

Among the passengers in the Great Western re-
cently arrived at N York from England is Col.
Mudge. and other Gentlemen, appointed by the
British.

11th British Government as Commissioners on the East
August 3rd Boundary (Boston Paper) Is Col. Mudge

3. the same gentleman who assisted Gen. Ray
in the great trigonometrical survey of England,
if so he must be advanced, ~~in years~~, probably
beyond 70 years. He may be a son of ~~the~~
the elder Col. Mudge and concurs with
his Father's operations. The account of the
Survey was written by Col. Mudge, Gen Ray has
it corrected, if I can commit, before the survey
was completed. For an account of these oper-
ations see Hutton's Course of Mathematics, Vol. 2,
page 59, et seq. ~~See~~ ^{See} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~unpublished~~ ^{unpublished} ~~Mat. Geog.~~ ^{Mat. Geog.}

In settling this boundary, if the treaty
of 1783 is to be regarded, the process will not
be difficult. A Transit line from the head
of the St. Louis to the high lands will fix the
east line of Maine, and ~~that~~ ^{other} along the high
lands, the northern boundary of the State.

4 Summary. Air - main - wind gentle
at S.W. & cool air. P.M. air warm and
fair sun - wind moderate.

13th This page ends my journal from July 1. 1839,
including 24 days, in which the weather
has been noticed on each day, & such other
matter as was deemed of importance.

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